The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 4. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1892. NO. 5

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PLAIN AND FANCY SEWING OF ALL KINDS.
Satisfaction guaranteed. Charges moderate.
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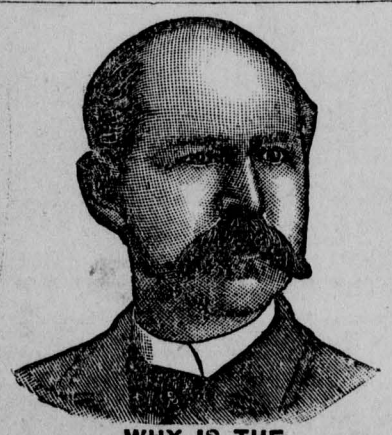
—CARPET WEAVER.—
and dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.
Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

New Stage Route.
—BETWEEN—
Mapleton & Cassville.

Tri-weekly—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Leave Cassville, on each of the above named days, at 8.00 o'clock, a. m., arriving at Mapleton at 11 o'clock, a. m. Returning, leave Mapleton at any time to suit convenience of passengers. Fare, 50 cents. Merchandise carried at reasonable rates. W. A. HIGHT.
Cassville, Pa., July 3, 1889.-tf.

Stage Route
—BETWEEN—
Cassville & Mill Creek.

The undersigned has just placed on the old stage route between Mill Creek and Cassvile a new hack, and is prepared to give patrons first class accommodations. Leave Cassville every morning at 7.30 o'clock arriving at Mill Creek in time for Way Passenger; returning leave Mill Creek at 2.30 p. m. Patronage solicited.
J. H. RINDLAUB.



WHY IS THE
W. L. DOUGLAS
$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN
THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY?
It is a seamless shoe, with no tacks or wax thread to hurt the feet; made of the best fine calf, stylish and easy, and *because we make more shoes of this grade than any other manufacturer*, it equals hand-sewed shoes costing from $4.00 to $5.00.
$5.00 Genuine Hand-sewed, the finest calf shoe ever offered for $5.00; equals French imported shoes which cost from $8.00 to $12.00.
$4.00 Hand-Sewed Welt Shoe, fine calf, stylish, comfortable and durable. The best shoe ever offered at this price; same grade as custom-made shoes costing from $6.00 to $9.00.
$3.50 Police Shoe; Farmers, Railroad Men and Letter Carriers all wear them; fine calf, seamless, smooth inside, heavy three soles, extension edge. One pair will wear a year.
$2.50 fine calf; no better shoe ever offered at this price; one trial will convince those who want a shoe for comfort and service.
$2.25 and $2.00 Workingman's shoes are very strong and durable. Those who have given them a trial will wear no other make.
Boys' $2.00 and $1.75 school shoes are worn by the boys everywhere; they sell on their merits, as the increasing sales show.
Ladies $3.00 Hand-sewed shoe, best Dongola, very stylish; equals French imported shoes costing from $4.00 to $6.00.
Ladies' 2.50, $2.00 and $1.75 shoe for Misses are the best fine Dongola. Stylish and durable.
Caution.—See that W. L. Douglas' name and price are stamped on the bottom of each shoe.
TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.
Insist on local advertised dealers supplying you.
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by
For sale by
JOHN G. GILLAM.

THE LITTLE LOW ROCKER.

BY E. W. P.

One sacred thing remains to me
Of all the vanished past,
I hold it as a treasure dear,
By memory's dream o'er cast,
'Tis the little low rocker where mother sat
And rocked her babies to and fro,
And crooned for them the lullabys
That still through memory floating go.

Devoid of paint, with many a scar,
And limbs that creak with age,
Yet backward thoughts will linger there,
Tears soil the written page.
For the little rocker where mother sat
Starts up such a train of thought,
There's the deep, wooden cradle where one foot rests.
While the hand with the needle wrought.

And the old spinning wheel, its drooning sound
Comes down through all the years,
And the shining thread it used to spin,
Is seen through a gleam of tears.
And the little low rocker where mother sat,
Is a link twixt now and then,
But those happy days, and those homely joys,
Can never come back again.

Ah, youth went past with flying feet!
Far over the hills of time,
No sight nor sound comes back from thee,
Save faithful memoriys chime.
But the little low rocker where mother sat,
A spell o'er me can cast,
For as I gaze on its ancient form,
Glad scenes arise from the past.

I see once more my mother's form,
The sunshine on her hair.
I hear once more my mother's voice,
In music or in prayer.
And the little low rocker where my mother sat,
Creaks aye with a gladsome sound,
And the spinning-wheel adds its rythmical hum,
In a jolly musical round.

AMERICA'S BIGGEST HOTEL.

They All Liked it Immensely, Which Fact Made Him Glad.

Here's a steamship tale, says the Boston Globe.

Coming across last time there was on board a middle-aged Scotchman, for many years a resident in the states, but who had been a year visiting his relatives in Scotland. He was exasperatingly well informed, too, regarding everything American, as I had ample evidence but the year he had been away was "all my own." So, after a couple of mild yarns, I started in one night after dinner, not addressing him, of course, but a friend with whom I exchanged a ponderous wink.

"Smithers" quote I, "have you heard of the San Jacinto?"

"No" said he. "What's it like?"

"Why it's that new big hotel out in California." said I. Dining-room 400 feet long—kitchen ditto—immense distances—waiters all on noiseless roller skates—palatial affairs," I rattled on.

I threw a glance at the Scotchman. He fairly bristled with an odd look of disbelief. He hadn't heard of it, of course, but didn't have nerve enough to break in, being uncertain where the fact stopped, and fancy began.

"Most unique thing in the whole establishment, though, is the truly epicurean service. Climate is wonful there, you know, and outside the dining-hall in a courtyard are two beautiful pools—one salt water and one fresh—stocked with about all the fish you find in either. When you walk in in the morning the head waiter meets you with a silver salver and a silken scoop-net.

"'What will you have this morning," says he, 'a little trout, sea bass or mackeral!' tossing in a few bits of biscuit.

"'Just give me a pickerel over there,' you say. A doft swish of the net, a little floundering and the salver disappears kitchenward.

"You walk in, sit down, nibble a hot roll and sip your coffee slowly, meanwhile glancing over the papers.

"Ten minutes elapse and a waiter comes swiftly skimming up the long vista. He stops at your table. You lift the cover. There lies your pickerel, done to a turn."

By this time a man on my right had caught on. He heaved a sigh and said:

"Yes, that's so. Dreadful expensive though. But wasn't the revolving veranda a beauty?"

Thus encouraged I sailed in again.

"But the most wonderful thing of all are the musical soup plates. Fact! Made in Europe somewhere—perfectly unique and original—nothing like them anywhere."

The Scotchman couldn't suppress the snort of incredulity he now gave.

"Great chance for nice discrimination," I went on. "You see, they play different tunes, and one day they made a blunder and the Chicago man's plate played Wagner and a Boston man got 'Annie Rooney,' and there was an awful row,"

But now I had an experienced ally in the usually veracious captain, who came into the conversation with: "Yes, that's a fact about those Antwerp plates. They were brought over on this very vessel and I remember them well because of the terrible time we had getting through the custom house."

"Yes" I said, "That's a wonderful place, the San Jacinto—something that every one ought to see—nothing ever like it before."

"Well," said the Scotchman, solemnly, "I'm glad you liked the place so well. I built it."

The crowd collapsed.

A HUNTING YARN.

The Story of a Lucky Hunter Who Carried Home a Lot of Game.

From the Youth's Companion.

A hunter who had spent a considerable part of the day in an unsuccessful quest for game, and had discharged his shotgun many times without result, caught sight, on his way home, of a superb pigeon well up in an oak tree which grew on a very steep hillside.

The hunter's gun was charged with powder, but he was entirely out of shot. In this emergency, and resolving firmly that he would have the pigeon, he sat down on the ground, took out his pocket-knife, and with it pulled several nails out of the sole of his shoe. With these he loaded his gun. The pigeon still sat in his place. The hunter aimed, fired, and the pigeon was nailed to a branch of the oak tree with the shoe nails.

The hunter was almost in despair, seeing the game apparently fastened beyond his reach. But he climbed the tree, ascended with difficulty to the place where the pigeon hung, and had just taken the bird off, when he lost his footing and fell throuhg the air. As chance would have it the hunter landed in the midst of a hare's nest. He began to roll rapidly down the steep and slippery hill-side; but before he did so he seized a large hare firmly by the hind legs.

Rolling downward the hunter slid plump into the midst of a covey of partridges, and striking about him with the hare he succeeded in killing nine of these admirable birds.

He then picked himself up and took himself homeward with his pigeon, his hare and his partridges, well satisfied with the results of his shot.

A Question of Identity.

A good many years ago I was the attorney of a sturdy and honest farmer against one equally as honest, and not less obstinate, in a case involving the ownership of a calf. The parties mustered friends and witnesses in great force, and the witnesses had so carefully examined the calf as to be almost able to describe the color of every hair on its body, but near twenty witnesses were positive that the calf belonged to the plaintiff, while a like number were quite as positive that it belonged to the defendant. Late in the evening, almost sunset, and while the jury were wrangling over the case, a calf was driven into the 'squire's yard and placed by the side of the one in dispute. My client looked at the new arrival long and critically; then he beckoned me to go behind the house with him, and when we were out of hearing of others, said: "By gum, that air heifer air mine; draw this suit." He had barely got the words out of his mouth when the defendant and his attorney came around the house whispering together, and seeing my client the defendant said: Barney, I give it up, that air calf which was just brung in air mine," and then began a dispute about the newly discovered calf, each party claiming it as earnestly as he had claimed the one involved in the action.

The story of the goose that laid the golden eggs may have been a good anecdote in the good old times before the Great West was discovered, but a story from Butte, Mon., overtops it. A few days ago J. A. McConville, who lives in Montana street, killed one of his chickens for dinner, and was surprised to find a quantity of gold nuggets in its crop and gizzard. Having thirty-one chickens that had scratched in the same patch, he began a post-mortem prospection on them. In each chicken he found nuggets, and the total quantity gathered had a cash value of $387. The gold was sold to the State National Bank and pronounced 18 carat fine. Mr. McConville bought fifty chickens and turned them out to do scratch mining on the gold fields surrounding his hencoop. After four days he killed one chicken and mined $2 worth of gold from its crop.

QUESTION.—A man met three tramps. To the first he gave 5 cents, to the second 12 cents and the third 8 cents- Now, what time of day was it?

Did you solve the tramp problem? Well let us assist you. There were three tramps. To one he gave 5 cents to the other 12 cents to the other 8 cents. 5 plus 12 plus 8 equals 25 cents—a quarter. Three tramps—a quarter to three, see. When you come to kill the editor he won't be in.—*Ex.*

The following are examples of eight-syllable words in the English language:

Anthropometamorphosis, anti-supernaturalism, anticonstitutionalist, anhydrohepsiterion, iat... mathematician, incomprehen... ity, individualization, ... egoramatical, unconstit... unintelligibility, va... ism, and vicissitud...

Gleanings.

Out of 10,000,000 families in France one-fifth have no children at all and another fifth have only one child each.

St. Tammany parish, La., boasts of a spring which pours forth clear pure water during the day, but goes dry when the sun sets.

Mexico has one railway, the Mexican Central, whose rails are laid on sleepers of mahogany and whose bridges are built of white marble. Another road has sleepers of ebony.

The entire living population of the globe, 1,400,000,000 people, divided into families of five persons each, could be located in Texas, each family with a house on a half acre lot, and there would still remain 70,000,000 vacant family lots!

A bright writer, evidently a woman, says in *Womankind*: "If Columbus had not married a wife with a dowery of geographical lore, and found a queen with plenty of jewelry, this world might still have been nothing but a pan-cake."

It is unaccountable that a man should take mustard suppers, drink beer, smoke rank cigars, tell strong anecdotes and then imagine some nice little woman likes to kiss him.

How many woman who fondly love the golden symbol of their wedding vow know why they wear it on the third finger of the left hand? That particular digit was chozen because it was believed by the Egyptians to be directly connected by a slender nerve with the heart itself. And these ancient worshippers of Isis held this finger sacred to Apollo and the sun, and there fore gold was the metal chosen for the ring.

Near DeKalb, Mo, lives a man named, William Jones, who is 24 years old, 6 feet high, 52 inches around the waist, wears a 60-inch coat (chest measure), wears a No.12 shoe, a No 10 hat, and weighs 315 pounds. He can hold out at arms length with ease a man weighing 160 pounds. He is a farmer and can do as much work as two common-sized men. Mr. Jones is married to a lady that weighs only 92 pounds.

A most remarkable case is reported from Kentucky. Rev. O.H. Morrow, a prominent Baptist minister of Simpson county, reared a family of six daughters. He received all of them into the church, baptized them all and said the marriage ceremony for each of them, and buried them all. He survived the last daughter several years.

In the cheese regions of Switzerland a custom prevails for the friends of the bride and bride groom to join in the presentation to them on their wedding day of an elaborate cheese. The cheese is used as a family register and heir-loom, on which the births, deaths and marriages of its various members are recorded; Some of these old cheeses date back to 1660.

Pronounced Hopeless, Yet Saved.

From a letter writte... Mrs. Ada E. Hurd of Groton, S. D., w... "Was taken with a bad cold, whi... on my Lungs, cough set in and ... ated in Consumption. Four d... up, saying I could live but ... gave myself up to my Sa... I could not stay with my ... I would meet my absent ... husband was advised to get ... Discovery for Consumption, ... olds. I gave it a trial, took in ... ttles; it has cured me, and thank ... ow a well and hearty woman." ... les free at ... O'Connor & Sons. ...ge, 50c. and $100.

ACROSS THE WIRES.

Interesting Late Dispatches About Important Events.

The United States Senate Rejects the Chinese Exclusion Act.

The United States Senate passed its own Chinese bill exactly as reported by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and sent it to the House for conference.

The Geary Total Exclusion bill was killed by a vote of forty-eight to fourteen.

The Chinese question was debated until 4 P. M., when a vote was taken on the question of substituting the Senate bill, which continues in force for ten years the present restrictions against Chinese immigration, for the Geary House bill, which absolutely prohibits Chinese from coming to this country. The vote stood: Yeas, forty-three; nays, fourteen, as follows:

Yeas—Allison, Bate, Berry, Brice, Butler, Call, Carey, Carlisle, Cockrell, Coke, Colquitt, Cullom, Dawes, Dixon, Frye, Gorman, Gray, Hansbrough, Higgins, Hiscock, Jones, (Ark.), Kyle, McMillin, McPherson, Manderson, Morgan, Paddock, Palmer, Peffer, Perkins, Pettigrew, Platt, Proctor, Pugh, Ransom, Sawyer, Sherman, Squire, Stockbridge, Vest, Vilas, Walthall and Washburn—forty-three.

Nays—Allen, Blodgett, Chandler, Daniel, Dubois, Felton, Jones (Nev.), Mitchell, Sanders, Shoup, Stewart, Teller, Warren and Wilson—fourteen.

The following is the text of the bill:

That all laws now in force prohibiting and regulating the coming into this country of Chinese persons and persons of Chinese descent are hereby continued in force for a period of ten years from the passage of this act.

SECTION 2. That any Chinese person or person of Chinese descent convicted and adjudged under any of said laws to be not lawfully entitled to be or remain in the United States, shall be removed from the United States to China, unless he or they shall make it to appear to the Justice, Judge or Commissioner before whom he or they are tried, that he or they are subjects or citizens of some other country, in which case he or they shall be removed from the United States to such country. Provided, that in any case where such other country of which such Chinese person shall claim to be a citizen or subject shall demand any tax as a condition of the removal of such person to that country, he or she shall be removed to China.

SEC. 3. That any Chinese person or person of Chinese descent arrested under the provisions of this act shall be adjudged to be unlawfully within the United States, unless such person shall establish, by affirmative proof, to the satisfaction of such Justice, Judge or Commissioner his lawful right to remain in the United States.

SEC. 4. That any such Chinese person or person of Chinese descent, once convicted and adjudged to be not lawfully entitled to be or remain in the United States, and having been once removed from the United States in pursuance of such conviction, who shall be subsequently convicted for such offense, shall be imprisoned at hard labor for a period of not exceeding six months, and thereafter removed from the United States as herein before provided.

Tragedy of a Wooden Leg.

The discovery that her lover had a wooden leg led Maggie Williams, of Cambridgeport, Mass., to dismiss William E. Cunningham, to whom she was betrothed. The young woman upbraided her lover for the deception he had practised upon her. Next morning Cunningham visited 25 Portsmouth street, where Maggie was employed as a domestic, and asked her to shake hands and make up. Maggie refused to be reconciled to the wooden leg and again repulsed him. Then Cunningham drew a revolver and fired two shots at his sweetheart, one bullet taking effect in her left temple and the other over the heart. Cunningham then placed the revolver at his own head and fired. The shot did not kill and the man fired again, the bullet passing just over the heart. He fell across the body of the girl and awaited death.

The police summoned an ambulance, and hurried the victims of the tragedy to the hospital. The girl died before reaching the institution. Cunningham would say nothing before his death about the matter save that the woman was killed by getting in the way while he was trying to commit suicide.

Dynamite in Paris.

An explosion occurred in Paris, France, at 10 o'clock, a few nights ago, at Very's restaurant on Boulevard Magenta, the place where Ravachol, the Anarchist, was arrested. Six people were injured. The explosion completely destroyed the front of the shop and the counter. The proprietor of the restaurant was killed, and his wife and daughter severely injured.

The bomb was placed in the cellar under the restaurant, as the front of the establishment has been constantly under police surveillance since the arrest of Ravachol. Immediately after the explosion the detective watch arrested on suspicion three workmen, who were apparently making their escape.

A waiter in the restaurant said that since Ravachol's arrest M. Very had received no fewer than fifty or sixty letters from the Anarchist's friend threatening his life and property in revenge for the betrayal.

Very died shortly before midnight. Three [illegible] have been made, including [illegible] man who, just after the explosion of the wine shop, shouted at the next corner, "Vive l'Anarchie!" A revolver and knife were found on him. He professes to know nothing of the perpetrators of the explosion.

Triple Tragedy.

George Moore, of Dennison, Ohio, shot his wife, killing her instantly, also Edward McClelland, a saloon-keeper, badly wounding him, and then fatally shot himself. Moore was employed by the Pan-Handle Railway and worked at night. McClelland boarded at Moore's house Moore and his wife had had a great deal of trouble lately, growing out of jealousy on Moore's part.

When Moore returned from work he found his wife sitting at her sewing machine. Without saying a word, he drew a revolver and [illegible] her through the head, killing h[illegible]ntly. He then ran into an adjo[illegible]m, where McClelland was sleeping [illegible]wo shots at him, one striking [illegible] forehead. Moore then ran from t[illegible] residence of his mother-in-l[illegible] shot himself through the hea[illegible]

Blew Off His [illegible]

Edward Crosman, a well-[illegible] Middle Hope, N. Y., commit[illegible] other morning by blowing o[illegible] with a shotgun. He had been a[illegible] town Insane Asylum all winte[illegible] brought home in a much imp[illegible] dition. He was thirty-five years [illegible] leaves a widow and two children.

A Brockport Banker Suspends.

John H. Kingsbury, a private banker at Brockport, N. Y., has made a general assignment. The liabilities to depositors will amount to $85,000, most of the creditors being Brockport business men, who had deposits ranging from $100 to $10,000 each. The amount of assets is not known, owing to the illness of Kingsbury.

Killed His Niece and Himself.

Milton Trottman, of Pape City, Utah, shot and killed Hope Fuelling, his eighteen-year-old niece, of whom he was enamored, and then put a bullet into his own brain.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

BROWNING is to play left field for Louisville.

CLEVELAND was the first team to play an errorless game.

KELLY'S catching for the Bostons shows no deterioration.

WOLF, who has played with Louisville for ten seasons, has been released.

KEEFE, of the Philadelphias, is pitching as strongly as ever he did in his life.

FIELDS, of the New Yorks, catches Russie's fast delivery without trouble.

CROSS, of Philadelphia, seems to be the most popular player in the country.

THERE are already more postponed games than vacant days on which to play them off.

CHICAGO and Cleveland had the honor of playing the first twelve inning game of the season.

THE Brooklyn boys are in the pink of condition and hitting the ball as no other team is so far.

LONG, of Boston, has been playing a phenomenal game. Long is now the star shortstop of the profession.

BROOKLYN'S team is like the old Detroits. It can bat out a victory even though its fielding be poor at times.

THERE are six ex-captains among the Boston players. There are Nash, Kelly, Ganzel, Stovey and McCarthy.

THE Bostons are an aggregation of trained athletes. Every man knows his position, and has the ability to fill it.

As all around players the Boston outfielders cannot be beaten. They are fast runners, good fielders and heavy batters.

THE spurt of the Louisvilles, placed near the bottom of the list before the race commenced, is the event of the season.

SHORTSTOP COONEY, of Chicago, is considered the smallest infielder on the professional diamond. He is four feet tall.

A BASE on balls at a critical time is always worse than a base hit, and once a team loses confidence in its pitcher it is at sea in a moment.

THE new rule compelling clubs to play a postponed game during the series in which the posponement occurs has made it interesting all round.

KILLEN, of Washington, has so far carried off the palm for fine pitching. He held the Philadelphias down to a single hit in nine innings the other day.

EWING is playing first base as well as it is played by Anson, of the Chicagos, and as a captain he is more at home in that position than anywhere else on the New York nine.

MCPHEE, of Cincinnati, is playing the best second base in the country, just as he is the best second baseman alive. He accepted fifteen fielding chances without an error in a recent game.

THE baseball champion season is divided into two series. The first ends July 13. The second begins July 15 and ends October 15. The winners of the two series then play for the League pennant.

THE rule prohibiting a player from taking first base when hit on the arm by a pitched ball is creating great dissatisfaction among players. Ball players make their living with their arms, and not one of them would risk injury by putting their money makers in front of a hot ball.

CLARKSON and Kelly, the famous Boston battery, teach batsmen to attend to business by their promptness to take advantage of every point. It isn't necessary that the batsmen shall be ready and waiting for the ball before the pitcher delivers it. If a batsman walks away from the plate to express disgust at the umpire's ruling, the pitcher can deliver the ball, and if it is a good one the umpire will call it a strike.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Boston	11	2	.846	New York.	6	6	.500
Louisville.	10	3	.769	Philad'lp'a	5	8	.385
Brooklyn	9	3	.750	Washing'n	4	8	.333
Pittsburg	9	4	.692	Chicago.	3	10	.231
Cincinnati.	10	6	.625	St. Louis.	3	10	.231
Cleveland.	7	5	.583	Baltimore.	1	13	.071

A TENNESSEE LYNCHING.

The Governor Pleaded With the Mob, But it Was Deaf.

A mob went to Nashville, Tenn., a few nights ago, and gathered near the Davidson County Jail to lynch the men charged with assaulting the Misses Bruce at Goodlettsville. At midnight twenty-five officers began guarding the jail.

As soon as the head of the mob reached the jail gate an imperative ring of the bell sounded, but admittance was refused. A dozen men were on the fence, but those who had already gotten over broke the lock of the gate.

Governor Buchanan and Adjutant-General Homer, who had been awakened, made their way into the jail. The Governor mounted the crowded steps, but he was unable to make himself heard, and he pressed his way into the excited throng around the door. He attempted to speak, but his voice was drowned in the frenzy of yells.

He promised them that the law should be vindicated, but they would not wait. The crowbar was applied to the iron door and half a dozen men grabbed hold of it. Governor Buchanan grabbed the crowbar and by main strength held it back for a moment, but was overpowered. He retired into another room. The mob was not successful, however, at this time.

During the excitement a shot was fired from without. This was returned by the officers. A man named N. L. Guthrie was shot through the left breast and died the next morning. Charley Rear was also shot.

At 2 o'clock next afternoon the mob again attacked the jail. It assembled on the Square, and, apparently without interference on the part of the officers, secured Eph Grizzard. They put the rope around his neck and led him to the east end of the bridge across the Cumberland River, in the [illegible]art of the city, where they hanged him, [illegible] which they r[illegible]ddled his body with bul[illegible]

[illegible]ow a coffin trust has been [illegible] the face of this can any [illegible] the trust question has [illegible]one?

THE SARATOGA MIRACLE

FURTHER INVESTIGATED BY AN EXPRESS REPORTER.

THE FACTS ALREADY STATED FULLY CONFIRMED—INTERVIEWS WITH LEADING PHYSICIANS WHO TREATED QUANT—THE MOST MARVELOUS CASE IN THE HISTORY OF MEDICAL SCIENCE.

A few weeks ago an article appeared in this paper copied from the Albany, N. Y., Journal, giving the particulars of one of the most remarkable cures of the 19th century. The article was under the heading "A Saratoga Co. Miracle," and excited such widespread comment that another Albany paper—the Express—detailed a reporter to make a thorough investigation of the statements appearing in the Journal's article. The facts as elicited by the Express reporter are given in the following article, which appeared in that paper on April 16th, and makes one of the most interesting stories ever related:

A few weeks ago there was published in the Albany Evening Journal the story of a most remarkable—indeed so remarkable as to well justify the term "miraculous"—cure of a severe case of locomotor ataxia, or creeping paralysis, simply by the use of Pink Pills for Pale People, and, in compliance with instructions, an Express Reporter has been devoting some time in a critical investigation of the real facts of the case.

The story of the wonderful cure of Charles A. Quant, of Galway, Saratoga County, N. Y., as first told in the Journal, has been copied into hundreds if not thousands of other daily and weekly newspapers and has created such a sensation throughout the entire country that it was deemed a duty due all the people, and especially the thousands of similarly afflicted, that the statements of the case as made in the Albany Journal, and copied into so many other newspapers should, if true, be verified; or, if false, exposed as an imposition upon public credulity.

The result of the Express reporter's investigations authorizes him in saying that the story of Charles A. Quant's cure of locomotor ataxia by the use of Pink Pills for Pale People, a popular remedy prepared and put up by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Morristown, N. Y., and Brockville, Ontario, IS TRUE, and that all its statements are not only justified but verified by the fuller development of the further facts of the case.

Perhaps the readers of the Express are not all of them fully familiar with the details of this miraculous restoration to health of a man who after weeks and months of treatment by the most skillful doctors in two of the best hospitals in the State of New York—the Roosevelt Hospital in New York City and St. Peter's Hospital in Albany—was dismissed from each as incurable and, because the case was deemed incurable, the man was denied admission into several others to which application was made in his behalf. The story as told by Mr. Quant himself and published in the Albany Journal, is as follows:

"My name is Charles A. Quant; I am 37 years old; I was born in the village of Galway and excepting while traveling on business and a little while in Amsterdam, have spent my whole life here. Up to about eight years ago I had never been sick and was then in perfect health. I was fully six feet tall, weighed 180 pounds and was very strong. For 12 years was traveling salesman for a piano and organ company, and had to do, or at least did do, a great deal of heavy lifting, got my meals very irregularly and slept in enough 'spare beds' in country houses to freeze an ordinary man to death, or at least give him the rheumatism. About eight years ago I began to feel distress in my stomach, and consulted several doctors about it. They all said it was dyspepsia, and for dyspepsia I was treated by various doctors in different places, and took all the patent medicines I could hear of that claimed to be a cure for dyspepsia. But I continued to grow gradually worse for four years. Then I began to have pain in my back and legs and became conscious that my legs were getting weak and my step unsteady, and then I staggered when I walked. Having received no benefit from the use of patent medicines, and feeling that I was constantly growing worse, I then, upon advice, began the use of electric belts, pads and all the many different kinds of electric appliances I could hear of, and spent hundreds of dollars for them, but they did me no good. (Here Mr. Quant showed the Journal reporter an electric suit of underwear, for which he paid $124.) In the fall of 1888 the doctors advised a change of climate, so I went to Atlanta, Ga., and acted as agent for the Estey Organ Company. While there I took a thorough electric treatment, but it only seemed to aggravate my disease, and the only relief I could get from the sharp and distressing pains was to take morphine. The pain was so intense at times that it seemed as though I could not stand it, and I almost longed for death as the only certain relief. In September of 1888 my legs gave out entirely and my left eye was drawn to one side, so that I had double sight and was dizzy. My trouble so affected my whole nervous system that I had to give up business. Then I returned to New York and went to the Roosevelt Hospital, where for four months I was treated by specialists and they pronounced my case locomotor ataxia and incurable. After I had been under treatment by Prof. Starr and Dr. Ware for four months, they told me they had done all they could for me. Then I went to the New York Hospital on Fifteenth street, where, upon examination, they said I was incurable and would not take me in. At the Presbyterian Hospital they examined me and told me the same thing. In March, 1890, I was taken to St. Peter's Hospital in Albany, where Prof. H. H. Hun frankly told my wife my case was hopeless; that he could do nothing for me and that she had better take me back home and save my money. But I wanted to make a trial of Prof. Hun's famous skill and I remained under his treatment for nine weeks, but secured no benefit. All this time I had been growing worse. I had become entirely paralyzed from my waist down and had partly lost control of my hands. The pain was terrible; my legs felt as though they were freezing and my stomach would not retain food, and I fell away to 120 pounds. In the Albany Hospital they put seventeen big burns on my back one day with red hot irons, and after a few days they put fourteen more burns on and treated me with electricity, but I got worse rather than better; lost control of my bowels and water, and, upon advice of the doctor, who said there was no hope for me, I was brought home, where it was thought that death would soon come to relieve me of my sufferings. Last September, while in this helpless and suffering condition, a friend of mine in Hamilton, Ont., called my attention to the statement of one John Marshall, whose case had been similar to my own, and who had been cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. In this case Mr. Marshall, who is a prominent member of the Royal Templars of Temperance, had, after four years of constant treatment by the most eminent Canadian physicians, been pronounced incurable, and paid the $1000 total disability claim allowed by the order in such cases. Some months after Mr. Marshall began a course of treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and after taking some 15 boxes was fully restored to health. I thought I would try them, and my wife sent for two boxes of the pills, and I took them according to the directions on the wrapper on each box. For the first few days the cold baths were pretty severe as I was so very weak, but I continued to follow instructions as to taking the pills and the treatment, and even before I had used up the two boxes of the pills I began to feel beneficial results from them. My pains were not so bad. I felt warmer; my head felt better; my food began to relish and agree with me; I could straighten up; the feeling began to come back into my limbs; I began to be able to get about on crutches; my eye came back again as good as ever, and now, after the use of eight boxes of the pills, at a cost of only $4.00—see!—I can with the help of a cane only, walk all about the house and yard, can saw wood, and on pleasant days I walk down town. My stomach trouble is gone; I have gained 10 pounds; I feel like a new man, and when the spring opens I expect to be able to renew my organ and piano agency. I cannot speak in too high terms of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, as I know they saved my life after all the doctors had given me up as incurable."

Such is the wonderful story which the Express reporter has succeeded in securing verification of in all its details, from the hospital records where Mr. Quant was treated and from the doctors who had the case in hand and who pronounced him incurable. Let it be remembered that all this hospital treatment was two and three years ago, while his cure, by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, has been effected since last September, 1891. So it is beyond a doubt evident that his recovery is wholly due to the use of these famous pills which have been found to have made such remarkable cures in this and other cases.

Mr. Quant placed in the hands of the reporter his card of admission to Roosevelt Hospital, which is here reproduced in further confirmation of his statements:—

(SERIES B) 451

ROOSEVELT HOSPITAL.

OUT-PATIENT.

No. 14037. Admitted Sept 16. 89

Chas. Quant.

Age 34 Birthplace Ny.

Civil Condition Sw

Occupation Canvasser

Residence 17 Park pl Hoboken.

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

(OVER.)

To verify Mr. Quant's statement our reporter a few days ago, (March 31st, 1892,) called on Dr. Allen Starr at his office, No. 22 West Twenty-eighth St., New York city. Dr. Starr is house physician of the Roosevelt hospital, situated corner of Ninth avenue and Fifty-ninth street. In reply to inquiry he said he remembered the case of Mr. Quant very well, and treated him some, but that he was chiefly treated and under the more especial care of Dr. Ware. He said he regarded this case as he did all cases of locomotor ataxia as incurable. In order that our reporter might get a copy of the history of the case of Mr. Quant from the hospital record he very courteously gave him a letter of which the following is a copy:—

Dr. M. A. Starr, 22 West Forty-eighth street, office hours, 9 to 12 a. m., New York, March 31st, 1892.—Dear Dr. Vought: If you have any record of a locomotor ataxia by name of Quant, who says he came to the clinic 3 or 4 years ago, No. 14,037, of the O. D. Dept., Roosevelt, sent to me from Ware, will you let the bearer know. If you have no record send him to Roosevelt Hosp.

Yours, STARR.

By means of this letter access to the records was permitted and a transcript of the history of Mr. Quant's case made from them as follows:

"No. 14,037. Admitted September 16th, 1889, Charles A. Quant, aged 34 years. Born U. S. Married. Hoboken."

"History of the case:—Dyspepsia for past four or five years. About 14 months' partial loss of power and numbness in lower extremities. Girdling sensation about abdomen. (November 29th, 1889, not improved, external strobismus of left eye and dilatation of the left eye.) Some difficulty in passing water at times; no headache but some dizziness; alternate diarrhoea and constipation; partial ptosis past two weeks in left eye.

"Ord. R. F. Bi pep. and Soda."

These are the marked symptoms of a severe case of locomotor ataxia. "And Dr. Starr said a case with such marked symptoms could not be cured and Quant, who was receiving treatment in the out-patient department, was given up as incurable."

"There never was a case recovered in the world," said Dr. Starr. And then said: "Dr. Ware can tell you more about the case as Quant was under his more personal treatment. I am surprised, he said "that the man is alive, as I thought he must be dead long ago."

Our reporter found Dr. Edward Ware at his office, No. 162 West Ninety-third street, New York. He said: "I have very distinct recollections of the Quant case. It was a very pronounced case. I treated him about eight months. This was in the early summer of 1890. I deemed him incurable, and thought him dead before now. Imagine my surprise when I received a letter from him about two weeks ago telling me that he was alive, was getting well and expected soon to be fully recovered."

"What do you think, doctor, was the cause of his recovery."

"That is more than I know. Quant says he has been taking some sort of pills and that they have cured him. At all events, I am glad the poor fellow is getting well, for his was a bad case and he was a great sufferer."

Dr. Theodore R. Tuttle, of 319 West Eighteenth street, to whom our reporter is indebted for assisting courtesies, said of locomotor ataxia: "I have had several cases of this disease in the course of my practice. I will not say that it is incurable, but I never knew of a case to get well; but I will say it is not deemed curable by any remedies known to the medical profession."

After this successful and confirmatory investigation in New York, our reporter, Saturday, April 2d, 1892, visited St. Peter's Hospital, in Albany, corner of Albany and Ferry streets. He had a courteous reception by Sister Mary Philomena, the sister superior of St. Peter's Hospital, and when told of the object of his visit, said she remembered the case of poor Mr. Quant very distinctly. Said she: "It was a very distressing case and excited my sympathies much. Poor fellow, he couldn't be cured and had to go home in a terrible condition of helplessness and suffering." The house physician, on consulting the records of St. Peter's Hospital, said he found only that Charles A. Quant entered the hospital March 14th, 1890, was treated by Dr. Henry Hun, assisted by Dr. Van Derveer, who was then, 1890, at the head of the hospital, and that his case being deemed not possible of cure, he left the hospital and was taken to his home, as he supposed to die.

Such is the full history of this most remarkable case of successful recovery from a heretofore supposed incurable disease, and after all the doctors had given him up, by the simple use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Truly it is an interesting story of a most miraculous cure of a dreadful disease by the simple use of this popular remedy.

A further investigation revealed the fact that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are not a patent medicine in the sense in which that term is generally understood, but are a scientific preparation successfully used in general practice for many years before being offered to the public generally. They contain in a condensed form all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, that tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration; all diseases depending upon vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood and restore the glow of health to pale or sallow cheeks. In the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, over-work or excesses of whatever nature.

On further inquiry the writer found that these pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Brockville, Ontario, and Morristown, N. Y., and are sold in boxes (never in loose form by the dozen or hundred) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams Medicine Company, from either address. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

A Rapid Writer.

The recent death of the widow of Fernandez Gonzales, the great Spanish novelist, recalls the fact that when he was at his best, some twenty years ago, a Madrid publisher paid him seventy-five dollars a day for whatever he might choose to write on military subjects. The novelist's procedure in the matter was curious. He would collect his day's salary in advance, dine copiously and enjoy himself until five in the morning, and then he would dictate to three stenographers so rapidly that by 6 o'clock he had a large batch of "copy" ready for the publisher. He is said to have made $400,000 by his pen, but he died poor.—Picayune.

The mourning of the English royal ladies is so simple that it has excited comment from foreigners who have seen them. There is an absence of crape, and long floating veils of thin net are worn by the Princesses.

EVERY MOTHER

Should Have It in The House.

Dropped on Sugar, Children Love

to take JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat, Tonsilitis, Colic, Cramps and Pains. Relieves all Summer Complaints, Cuts and Bruises like magic. Sold everywhere. Price 35c. by mail; 6 bottles Express paid, $2. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

"August Flower"

"What is August Flower for?" As easily answered as asked. It is for Dyspepsia. It is a special remedy for the Stomach and Liver.—Nothing more than this. We believe August Flower cures Dyspepsia. We know it will. We have reasons for knowing it. To-day it has an honored place in every town and country store, possesses one of the largest manufacturing plants in the country, and sells everywhere. The reason is simple. It does one thing, and does it right. It cures dyspepsia.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery

Takes hold in this order:

Bowels,
Liver,
Kidneys,
Inside Skin,
Outside Skin,

Driving everything before it that ought to be out.

You know whether you need it or not.

Sold by every druggist, and manufactured by

DONALD KENNEDY,
ROXBURY, MASS.

Tutt's Tiny Pills

The dyspeptic, the debilitated, whether from excess of work of mind or body or exposure in malarial regions, will find Tutt's Pills the most genial restorative ever offered the invalid.

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THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

THE Reapportionment bill, amended to give New York thirty Assemblymen, Kings nineteen and Steuben and Dutchess two each, passed the special session of the New York Legislature at Albany, which then adjourned sine die.

FARMER JAMES TRUAX, of Clarence, N.Y., and his pretty stepdaughter Susan Chase, aged sixteen, quarreled about Leonard Shad, one of the farm hands, whom she had promised to marry. Truax enticed his stepdaughter into the barn and with an ax or heavy hammer pounded her head into a jelly. Then he drew a razor from his pocket and cut his own throat from ear to ear, dying instantly.

ENGINEER JOSEPH H. GRAY was thrown among the machinery of his engine and crushed to death by the collision of the ferryboat Cincinnati with the bridge in her slip at New York City.

AMBROSE SEELEY, aged twenty-four, son of Andrew J. Seeley, a well known boatman in South Brooklyn, N. Y., was killed in a fist fight with David Ryan, aged twenty. The two young men had a difference of opinion about some matters in dispute between then for some time, and they decided to settle it by a resort to their fists.

HIRAM D. UPTON presided over the New Hampshire Republican State Convention at Concord. The names of Harrison and Blaine were loudly cheered. The delegates were uninstructed.

THE New Jersey Republican State Convention met at Trenton and elected twenty delegates to the National Convention at Minneapolis. It was a Harrison gathering through and through. The delegation will go to Minneapolis uninstructed.

THE Maine Republican State Convention met at Bangor. The platform expresses the continued loyalty and devotion of Maine Republicans "to that great statesman and leader, James G. Blaine," and "believe the best interests of the country will be answered" by the renomination and re-election of President Harrison.

LATER particulars showed that at least six persons were killed in the fire which destroyed the Central Theatre, the Times annex and other valuable property in Philadelphia, Penn. The victims were: William L. Brooks, aged forty-seven; Thomas Lorella, thirty-one; Miss Flora Lorella, twenty-eight; Miss Fanchon Conyers, twenty; Miss Vincencia Chitten, twenty-nine; Miss Sara Goldman, seventeen. They were members of a theatrical company. The wounded numbered sixty-three, and the loss is $500,000.

MRS. HANNAH ALEXANDER and Mrs. Elizabeth Jones lost their lives by the burning of the Cayuga flats, New York City which were fired through the incautious use of naphtha by Dr. James E. Briggs.

FOREST fires played havoc in the New Jersey pines near West Pleasantville.

THOMAS C. PLATT, Frank Hiscock, Chauncey M. Depew and Warner Miller were elected delegates to the Republican National Convention by the New York State Convention at Albany. They were not instructed, but the platform indorses President Harrison's administration and the McKinley Tariff bill.

JOHN LEE, a Chinaman, hanged himself in his cell in Boston, Mass. He was under arrest for entering another Chinaman's shop. He used a blue silk handkerchief for a rope.

GENERAL WILLIAM WELLS, one of the best known citizens of Vermont, died suddenly in New York City of heart disease. He was born in Waterbury, Vt., December 14, 1837.

A FOREST fire was started by a spark from a locomotive near Richland, N. J., and before midnight had burned over a thousand acres of the finest standing timber in South Jersey. A fierce fire also raged for several days on what is know as Rattlesnake Mountains, near Oxford, N. J., and hundreds of acres of fine timber were burned.

South and West.

SHREVE, Ohio, was swept by fire. The Town Hall was among the buildings destroyed.

CONGRESSMAN WILLIAM M. SPRINGER was nominated for a tenth term in the House of Representatives by the Democrats of the Thirteenth District in convention at Springfield, Ill. There was no opposition.

THE Republican State Convention of Nebraska, in session at Kearney, passed resolutions indorsing President Harrison's administration, and instructing the delegates to vote for him first, last and all the time.

THE Colorado Republican State Convention met at Denver. Strong free silver resolutions were passed and the delegates were instructed to vote only for candidates favoring free coinage.

JOHN P. ALTGELD, of Cook County, was nominated for Governor by the Democrats of Illinois in State Convention assembled at Springfield. The Delegates-at-Large were uninstructed, except that they were directed to vote for Palmer if a Western man was to be chosen.

AN incendiary fire destroyed most of th business portion of Hudson, Ohio.

A. LINDERFELDT, librarian of the Milwaukee (Wis.) Public Library, has been arrested on a charge of embezzling $5000 from the city. He is accused of duplicating his bills for books.

THE Alabama Republicans split into opposing factions at Montgomery, and the result was two conventions. One wing convened at the Capitol and the other at the Court House. The Capitol convention soon accomplished its work of selecting candidates to the National Convention. A resolution was passed indorsing the National administration and declaring for President Harrison. The Court House convention elected contesting delegates and adjourned.

THE Ohio Republican State Convention assembled at Cleveland and elected McKinley, Foraker, Hahn and Bushnell as delegates-at-large to Minneapolis by acclamation. The convention declared against free silver, for the McKinley tariff and endorsed Harrison. The delegation goes uninstructed. A ticket headed by Samuel H. Taylor, of Champaign County, for Secretary of State, was nominated.

MAJOR WILLIAM WARNER, of Kansas City, was nominated for Governor by acclamation by the Missouri Republican State Convention at Jefferson City. The platform instructs the delegates to vote for President Harrison's renomination.

TWO colored burglars who assaulted two white girls near Goodletsville, Tenn., were caught and lynched by a mob.

"GOT" SPENCER and Jack Burnett, horse thieves, were killed in a fight with five deputy sheriffs in Northwestern Wyoming, and fifty horses stolen from the Big Horn country in Wyoming and Montana were found at their rendezvous.

FOOD and relief supplies from the North for the starving Mexicans at Rio Grande City have been received at Corpus Christi, Texas. Over 500 families were fed.

JACKSON, Sevier and Knox Counties in Tennessee are in a panic over the operations of the White Caps. Ab[illegible]sons have been whipped. Amon[illegible] a minister, the Rev. Mr. Jen[illegible]

A FARMER named Wetherton and his wife were foully murdered in their bed while on a visit to the house of some relatives near Amity, Ark.

Washington.

THE President nominated William W. Ashby, of Virginia, as Consul at Colon (Aspinwall), Central America, vice William E. Sims, deceased.

THE President sent to the United States Senate a message declining, as incompatable with public interests, to transmit at this time the correspondence relative to an international monetary conference.

ADMIRAL WALKER has been ordered home by Secretary Tracy from the South Atlantic squadron.

SENATOR STANFORD, of California, reappeared in Washington after a month's absence.

THE following is a list of United States Senators who have been appointed to serve on the Executive Committee of the National Democratic Campaign Committee: M. C. Butler, South Carolina; A. H. Colquitt, Georgia; J. C. S. Blackburn, Kentucky; J. K. Jones, Arkansas; W. B. Bate, Tennessee; C. J. Faulkner, West Virginia; David Turpie, Indiana; Rufus Bloodgett, New Jersey; J. S. Barbour, Virginia; R. Q. Mills, Texas.

Foreign.

DURING a squall on the Havel Lakes, Switzerland, three boats were capsized and seven of their occupants were drowned.

RAVACHOL AND SIMON, the Anarchists, have been found guilty by the jury at Paris, France, and sentenced to prison, at hard labor, for life. Ravachol confessed to causing the explosions in the Rue Clinchy and Boulevard St. Germain.

NEWFOUNDLAND declined a compromise with the Dominion. Canadian sealers talked of sailing under German and Italian flags for protection.

THE Chilean Cabinet has resolved to cut the estimates on public buildings and works, and also to practice a system of economy in every department of the Government.

THE Venezuelan Minister at Washington has received a dispatch from his Government saying the revolution in his country has been suppressed everywhere.

AS a result of the terrible storm twenty miles of the Canadian Pacific wires have been blown almost out of the Province of Manitoba. The body of George E. Sunby, a blacksmith, was found frozen to death near Reaburn. In Winnipeg people were blown off sidewalks in trying to navigate the streets.

BY the capsizing of a customs pinnace at Travemunde, Germany, five men were drowned.

THE funeral of the late William Astor, of New York, was held in Paris, France. The bulk of his fortune, about $60,000,000, goes to John Jacob Astor. Mrs. James Roosevelt Roosevelt, Mrs. Orme Wilson and Mrs. J. Coleman Drayton will each inherit $2,000,000. Mrs. Astor the widow is to have $500,000 a year and the use of the family residences in New York and Newport.

A GREAT fire raged at Tokio, Japan. The flame was extinguished after it had consumed 5000 houses on twenty streets. It was estimated that seventeen to forty-five persons had perished.

THE steamer Raiden Maru was sunk by floating ice in Kushiro Harbor, Japan, and forty persons were drowned.

LATER NEWS.

THREE freight trains collided at Churchville, N. Y., and Engineer Walter Jones was killed. The cars caught fire.

FERDINAND WARD was released from Sing Sing (N. Y.) Prison after spending therein six years and a half, part of his sentence of ten years imposed for his connection with the wrecking of the Marine National Bank in 1884. By good behavior and obeying the rules of the prison he earned three years and a half as commutation.

SEVEN frame houses were destroyed by a cyclone at Burns, Kan.

A CONSTABLE attempted to arrest two colored men at Bayou Sara, La. They resisted, drew revolvers and began firing. Several white men went to the constable's assistance. Edgar Hamilton (white) and two colored men were instantly killed. Two other white men were wounded.

A CONSTRUCTION train on the Great Northern was ditched near Bonner Ferry, Montana. Attached to the train were large boarding cars containing railroad laborers, four of whom were instantly killed.

WHILE picknicking on Chickamauga Creek three members of the middle class of the Chattanooga (Tenn.) High School were drowned.

A HIGHWAYMAN near the mining camp at San Andreas, Cal., attempted to get hold of the money on board the stage. He used a shotgun, and his attempt resulted in killing a young woman, wounding the driver, and dangerously injuring the express messenger. The highwayman escaped.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has issued a proclamation announcing the establishment, under the provisions of section three of the McKinley Tariff law, of reciprocal trade relations with Honduras.

REPRESENTATIVE OATES, of Alabama, has received from Auburn a sample of the first cotton ever ginned by electricity.

EX-SPEAKER ROBERT C. WINTHROP, of Massachusetts, a venerable man, now called on the President. Mr. Winthrop has enjoyed the acquaintance of every President of the United States with the exception of Washington and Jefferson.

JUSTICE M. V. MONTGOMERY, of Michigan, who was appointed by President Cleveland to the bench of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and entered upon his duties February 3, 1888, has resigned his position to take effect October 1, 1892.

MRS. FLORENCE ETHEL OSBORNE, who was recently sent to prison in London for stealing pearls belonging to her friend, Mrs. Hargreaves, has been released by order of the British Home Secretary.

THE Duke of Westminster has offered, at London, England, a reward of $25,000 for the arrest of the person who poisoned his race horse Orme.

THE greatest stone ever quarried in America left Indianapolis the other day for Philadelphia. It weighs 100,000 pounds.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

82D DAY.—The substitute for the Geary Anti-Chinese bill was passed, it extends the present laws for ten years——Mr. McPherson introduced a proposed amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill authorizing the construction of three double-turret iron or steel harbor defence vessels of the monitor type in place of the single cruiser proposed by the House bill.

83D DAY.—The President sent a message in which he declined to make public the correspondence relative to the international monetary conference——The Senate passed the House bill to authorize the establishment of a branch National bank on the grounds of the World's Columbian Exposition——The Army Appropriation bill was taken up and a number of amendments, reported from the Committee on Appropriations, were agreed to——Mr. Sanders introduced a resolution authorizing the President to subscribe for the people $250,000 to the Grant Monument Association when its subscription shall have reached $500,000.

84TH DAY. The Naval Appropriation bill was passed——Mr. Quay introduced a bill appropriating $50,000 for the erection of a statute of the late Admiral David B. Porter in Washington.

85TH DAY.—The Senate spent the whole of the day's session in an animated discussion of the now famous Choctaw award of last winter——Mr. Turpie introduced a bill to exempt soldiers and sailors of the late war in the classical civil service of the United States from compulsory examination for promotion——The nomination of T. Jefferson Coolidge to be Minister to France was sent in by the President.

In the House.

93D DAY.—The entire day was consumed in an attempt to procure a vote on the resolution expunging certain portions of Mr. Walker's remarks from the Record. Mr. Walker had made allusions to Mr. Williams and Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, which were considered objectionable. The Republicans declined to vote, thus breaking a quorum, and the Speaker refused to count members present as voting.

94TH DAY.—Messrs. Geary, Chipman and Hitt were appointed House conferrees on the Chinese bill——The Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill was considered.

95TH DAY.—Consideration of the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill was continued.

96TH DAY.—No business was done on account of a lack of a quorum.

97TH DAY.—No quorum was present. The Sergeant-at-Arms submitted a report upon the order to arrest members absent without leave. Twelve members were brought before the bar of the House and compelled to give excuses for their absence——The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar, the pending bill being that for the relief of Henry H. and Charlotte K. Sibley, which has been pending for five weeks. It was finally referred to the Court of Claims for adjustment. The committee arose and the House took a recess until 8 o'clock P. M., when private pension bills were considered.

98TH DAY.—There was again a scarcity of members, and it took an hour to muster a quorum, after which the House took up the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill, the pending question being the Hitt amendment to restore the salary of the Minister to Venezuela to $7500, the committee having reduced it to $5000. The House sustained the committee—yeas, nineteen; nays, 149. Pending further discussion the committee rose and the House adjourned.

JOSEPH BERTAND, a half breed Indian of the Pokagon tribe of Pottawattomies, died at South Bend, Ind., a few days since at the age of 110. He is positively known to have been 105 years old.

FRANCE'S war on Dahomey is said to be one for treasure rather than for suppression of the slave trade, as there is said to be over 100,000,000 francs stored at the capital city.

Mrs. William Lohr

Dyspepsia

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

"A year ago this last fall I commenced to fail rapidly; **lost all appetite** and ambition, and barely **dragged along** with my work. During the winter and spring had to have help about my housework. Physicians did not help me and I got more and more discouraged. I suffered from dyspepsia so that I

Could Not Eat Vegetables

or meat, and at last so that I could not even use butter on my toast. Used to dip the toast in tea and even then it would **distress my stomach.** In the spring I hired a girl permanently, my health was so poor. She tried to persuade me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, as a lady for whom she had worked had been greatly benefited by it. She said: 'It will **only cost a dollar** to try it.'

I Dragged Along

Until August, when I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. In about a week I felt a little better Could keep more food on my stomach and grew stronger. I took three bottles, am now perfectly well, have **gained** 22 pounds, am in excellent health. I owe all this to

Hood's Sarsaparilla

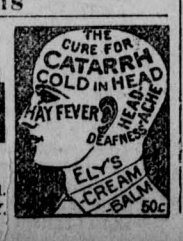
and am glad to let you know what it has done for me." MRS. WILLIAM LOHR, 101 Van Buren Street, Freeport, Ill.

Hood's Pill's are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, cure headache.

NYNU—18

Ely's Cream Balm
WILL CURE
CATARRH
Price 50 Cents.

Apply Balm into each nostril.
ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.



An Accommodating Justice.

A Texas journal tells the following story of a justice of the peace who held court on the border line between Texas and Arkansas: A man was brought before him on charges of murder and horse-stealing. Said the Justice: "Do you want to be tried by the Arkansas law or the Texas law? If by the former, I'll set you free for stealing the horse, but hang you for killing the man. If by the Texas law, I'll acquit you for murdering the man, but hang you for stealing the horse."—New York Post.

AN epidemic of cholera is raging in the East Indies.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY,

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of $100 for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.

{SEAL}

A. W. GLEASON.
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

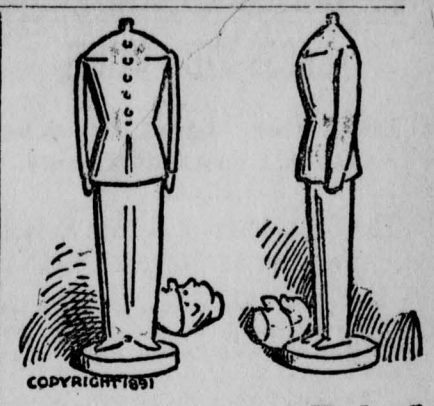
When Traveling

Whether on pleasure bent, or business, take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and effectively on the kidneys, liver and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50 cents and $1 bottles by all leading druggists.

I. R. Branham, editor Christian Index, Atlanta, Ga., writes: "I have used Bradycrotine with unfailing, prompt, decided relief for headache." All druggists, fifty cents.

THE progress of science in medicine has produced nothing better for human ills than the celebrated Beecham's Pills. 25 cents a box.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle



Heads off disease—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. In a way, that you can understand, too, by purifying the blood. When you're weak, dull and languid, or when blotches and eruptions appear—that's the time to take it, no matter what the season. It's easier to prevent than to have to cure.

For all diseases caused by a torpid liver or impure blood, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Scrofulous, Skin, or Scalp Diseases—even Consumption (or Lung-scrofula), in its earlier stages, the "Discovery" is the only remedy that's *guaranteed.* If it does'nt benefit or cure, you have your money back.

You pay only for the *good* you get.

The proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy lose $500 if you're not cured of Catarrh. They promise to pay you that if they can't cure you. What do *you* lose by trying it? Is there anything to risk, except your Catarrh?

Catarrh--Remove the Cause.

I was afflicted from infancy with Catarrh, and for ten years with eruptions on my face. I was attended by the best physicians, and used a number of Blood remedies with no permanent relief. ***MY LIFE BECAME A BURDEN TO ME,*** for my case was declared incurable. I saw S. S. S. advertised, and took eight bottles, which cured me entirely, and I feel like a new person.—MISS JOSIE OWEN, *Montpelier, Ohio.*

I was the victim of the worst case of Catarrh that I ever heard of. I was entirely deaf in one ear, and all the inside of my nose, including part of the bone, sloughed off. No sort of treatment benefited me, and physicians said "I would never be any better." As a last resort I took Swift's Specific, and it entirely cured me and restored my hearing. I have been well for years, with no sign of return of the disease.—Mrs. JOSEPHINE POLHILL, *Due West, S. C.* S. S. S. cures Catarrh, like it does other Blood diseases, by eliminating the poison which causes it. Treatise on Blood and Skin mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

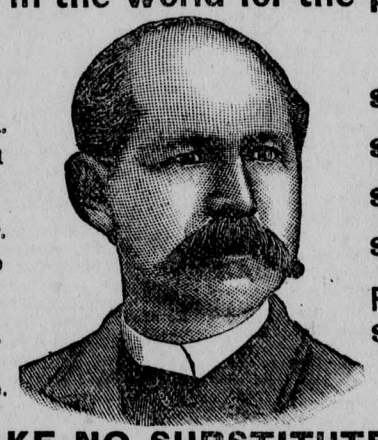
W. L. DOUGLAS $3.00 SHOE

For gentlemen is a fine Calf Shoe, made seamless, of the best leather produced in this country. There are no tacks or wax threads to hurt the feet, and is made as smooth inside as a hand-sewed shoe. It is as stylish, easy fitting and durable as custom-made shoes costing from $4.00 to $5.00, and acknowledged to be the

Best in the World for the price.

For GENTLEMEN.

$5.00 Genuine Hand-Sewed.
$4.00 Hand-Sewed Welt Shoe.
$3.50 Police and Farmer.
$2.50 Extra Value Calf Shoe.
$2.25 Working-man's Shoe.
$2.00 Goodwear Shoe.



For LADIES.

$3.00 Hand-Sewed.
$2.50 Best Dongola.
$2.00 Calf and Dongola.
$1.75 For MISSES.

For BOYS' & YOUTH'S.

$2 & $1.75 SCHOOL SHOES.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES.

IT IS A DUTY you owe to yourself and your family, during these hard times, to get the most value for your money. You can economize in your footwear if you purchase W. L. Douglas' Shoes, which, without question, represent a greater value for the money than any other makes.

CAUTION. **W. L. DOUGLAS' name and the price is stamped on the bottom of each shoe, which protects the consumer against high prices and inferior shoes. Beware of dealers who acknowledge the superiority of W. L. Douglas' Shoes by attempting to substitute other makes for them. Such substitutions are fraudulent, and subject to prosecution by law, for obtaining money under false pretences. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.**

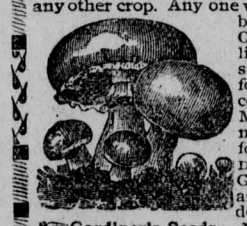
If not for sale in your place send direct to Factory, stating kind, size and width wanted. Postage free. AGENTS WANTED. Will give exclusive sale to shoe dealers where I have no agent and advertise them free in local paper.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

DO NOT BE DECEIVED with Pastes, Enamels, and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn off.
The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

MONEY IN GROWING MUSHROOMS

More money in them for less outlay than any other crop. Any one with a cellar or stable can raise them. Our Primer & Price-list tells the whole story. Free. Send for it. A brick of our celebrated English Mushroom Spawn mailed, post-paid, for 25c. JOHN GARDINER & Co., Seed Growers, Importers and Dealers, Philadelphia, Pa.



Gardiner's Seeds:—New Catalogue for 1892 now ready. Free. Send for it.

TRIPLE PLATE SUGAR SHELLS, BUTTER KNIVES AND TEASPOONS, 25 CENTS EACH; FORKS AND TABLESPOONS, 50 CENTS EACH. SEND 2-CENT STAMPS. IMPERIAL JEWELRY CO., 113 N. 12TH ST., PHILADELPHIA. *Special Terms in Quantity to Dealers.*

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.
CATARRH
Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 50c. E. T. [illegible], Pa.

LOOK—We furnish five H. P. Upright Engine and Steel Boiler for $160 complete. Other sizes in proportion. Address ARMSTRONG BROS., Springfield, Ohio.

PATENTS E. T. FENWICK, Washington, D. C. Inventor's Guide free.

NYNU—18

Thousands of Women

Testify, from personal knowledge and experience, that as a simple reliable cure for all forms of female complaints,

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

is unequalled. Mrs. MARY A. ALLEY, Lynn, Mass., says: "I suffered from womb trouble, misplacement, ulceration, leucorrhœa, etc. After using a few bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I recovered entirely."

All Druggists sell it, or sent by mail, in form of Pills or Lozenges, on receipt of $1.00. Liver Pills, 25c. Correspondence freely answered. Address in confidence LYDIA E. PINKHAM MED. CO., LYNN, MASS.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

Mount Union.

Miss Ella Schmittle, of this place, is visiting in Shade Gap.

A. E. Martin is making preparations to add a nice porch to his residence on Shirley street.

Peter Copenhaver has just completed a neat new porch to his residence on Market street.

Rev. S. B. V. Hess of the Methodist Protestant church, of Elizabeth, Pa., was in town on Saturday.

Geo. W. Lukens, of this place, has been making extensive alterations in his residence on railroad street.

Mrs. A. R. Price was in Philadelphia last week selecting her stock for the spring and summer millinery trade.

Chas. Albert. who is employed by the Frick Mfg. Co., at Waynesboro, Pa., spent Sunday and Monday in town.

J. Ross Mateer, the Altoona druggist, who has established a branch store at this place, has added a soda fountain thereto.

A. M. Nevell of town and Miss Bertha Foreman, of Aughwick Mills, were married quietly at the residence of Rev. C. L. Benscoter on Tuesday evening, the 26th ult.

T. O. Milliken, of Cornpropts Mills, this county, a candidate for legislative honors at the hands of the coming republican county convention was in town on business Thursday.

Mrs. Margaret Rhodes, who resides with her daughter, Mrs. R. W. Ripple, on Market street, who has long been an invalid, is lying at present in a very critical condition. Her death is looked for momentarily.

M. Hiney, who was elected one of the justices of the peace for this borough in the last spring election has lifted his commission and began business on Monday, the 2nd inst. He is now ready to do business and will make a specialty of collections.

Martin Norris, of Monroe, La., a brother of L. S. Norris, of this place, was in town last week. He intends spending the summer in this section of the country this year on account of the sultry weather in the South during the summer. He is a ship carpenter.

Mrs. L. R. Morgan, of this place, was smitten with somthing like heart failure on Saturday evening last while at her home on Pennsylvania avenue. For a timeit was thought she must succumb but a change for the better has taken place and she is slowly recovering al though not yet out of danger.

William Hilderbrandt, whose serious illness has been noted several times recently in these columns, died on Thursday morning last at his residence, aged 75 years. The funeral took place from the M. E. church of which he was one of the oldest members, on Saturday. Burial was made in the Odd Fellows cemetery.

Mrs. Ida Davis, wife of Jas. Davis, of this place, died not unexpectedly on Sunday morning last after a long illness, of consumption, aged 26 years. The funeral took place on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, from the Presbyterian church, Rev. D. H. Campbell officiating. The deceased was a well known member of this community,having lived here most of her life. A son,Vernon, together with the husband survive, her. We extend sympathy.

Miss Lucy Hancock, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Hancock, who reside about a half mile north of town on the Hill valley road, died on Sunday evening last after a lingering illness, aged 11 years. The little one was a member of the M. E. Sunday school. Her death, so young, will be greatly regretted by all who knew her. The remains were interred in the I. O. O. F. cemetery on Tuesday afternoon at two o'clock after a few brief remarks by the pastor of the church of which the Sunday school is a part—Rev. Benscoter.

About 4.30 P. M., Thursday afternoon ast the shifter at the E. B. T. R. R., yard east of town, began blowing its whistle and at such a rate as to alarm most of citizens who presumed it might be fire, and on arriving at the residence of Samuel Huling, who occupies one of the Woods' properties, it was discovered that the roof was on fire in several places and was rapidly gaining headway. By heroic effort on the part of the employees of the yard and those at the bridge who were the first to arrive along with our citizens who furnished a number of buckets the fire was put out without doing any damage beyond making a few holes in the roof, and giving Mrs. a chance to clean house a second time as nearly everything inside was drenched by the water. The cause of the fire is not known exactly but many suppose it caught from engines, as the railroad is in close proximity to the house.

Mill Creek.

George Dickison and family received a pleasant call from Huntingdon visitors on Sunday.

Harry Hazlett paid our village a short visit Sunday evening. He hails from Huntingdon.

Miss Flora Himes has ended her first month of summer school at Mapleton. School room population, 45.

Amy Headings who is at present attending school at Huntingdon Normal College, spent Sunday with her friend Miss Cassie Shingler.

How about the grave-yard extension? It had better be seen to, as people have not quit dying yet and the old yard is full. Will Stonebraker will give you the plan.

On account the dearth of news last week your correspondent did not turn up. Not being of an inventive turn, he could not manufacture any, hence the absence.

Frank and Charlie Tate caught a large owl recently; and now cats, traps and boys are busily engaged in catching mice, rats and other rodents for his owlship's sustenance. It is a sight to see it dispatch a rat; John Chinaman wouldn't be in it in a contest with him.

Minister's conference, Baptist denomination, is being held here this week. Sermon was delivered last evening by Rev. N. C. Naylor. The programme for to-day's session is as following:

9.30 A. M. Devotional.
10.00 A. M. Paper—Baptist Church Government.—Rev. M. B. Laning.
10.30 A. M. A "Layman's" Conference—Subject, Our Association.
(a) Kind of Pastor needed—K. A. Lovell, Esq.
(b) Kind of Church Officers Needed—W. B. Miller.
(c) Kind of Church Discipline needed—W, H. Miller.
11.30 A. M. Plan of Sermon.—Rev. G. W. Downing.
2.00 P. M. Devotional
2.30 P. M. Paper—The Relation of Baptism to the Lord's Supper—Rev. J. B. Kidder.
3.00 P. M. Symposium—The Trinity—Showing the Relation of the Father, and the Son, and the Holy Spirit in the Plan of Salvation.
1. The Relation of the Father—Rev. D. J. R. Strayer.
2. The Relation of the Son—Rev. B. F. G. McGee.
3. The Relation of the Holy Spirit—Rev. J. T. Bradford.
4.30 P. M. Paper—Church Satellities—Rev. Owen James.
7.30 P. M. Devotional
8.00 P. M. Sermon.

Trough Creek.

Rev. Shoemaker preached acceptably at Calvin and Pine Grove on Sunday. He is a good preacher and the Methodist folks are well pleased with the prospect of him for their junior preacher.

During the last week of Prof. Giffin's school term he and a part of his class gave Mrs. Henry Bumgardner a rich treat. They assembled at her house, did some good singing, which was much enjoyed by Mrs. Bumgardner, who is still unable to walk. There were fifty-two present in all.

I was sorry to learn by last week's ITEM of the death of Prof. Bleumm. Thinking a more lengthy history of the gentleman will be read with interest by tha majority of the readers of the ITEM and hoping that it will induce some one or more to make better use of their school advantages I will give what I know to be true of him. I can't give exact dates but not far from the year 1850 was the first I knew of a young man in Hare's valley, who was of German decent and was unable to speak many words of our language that he could be understood. He was regarded, as many of his countrymen are, an ignorant Dutchman. I don't remember how he came to be employed by the Kessler Bros., at Mill Creek, but the first I knew of him was at the ware house taking in grain. It was not long until he was promoted to a clerkship in their store. I presume what led to this promotion was his good penmanship. From there he went to Cassville at the time that the Cassville seminary was in its most prosperous condition. Prof. Bleumm taught instrumental music and penmanship. I remember a copy that he wrote for one of the students that caused considerable comment in regard to the advice, the caution and the grammatical construction. The wording was "Confine your tongue or else your tongue will confine you." It was his good education that gave him position in a strange land and if this short history is the means of any one improving their school days I will certainly be glad. Professor married Miss Charlotta, daughter of Eliel Smith, Esq., and removed with the 'Squire to Iowa and from there to Missouri. I think I have been informed that Mr. Smith went with him to Missouri and made his home with him until his death several years ago. Prof. Bleumm was a gentleman as well as a scholar and the two enabled him to have smooth sailing. Peace to his ashes.

Political Announcements.

LEGISLATURE.

To the Republicans of Huntingdon county:

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the action of the Republican primaries.

JNO. S. BARE.

Huntingdon, April 13, 1892.

AGENTS WANTED.

THE STORY OF St. PAUL,

Conon Farrar's Latest and Greatest Book.

Illustrated with Magnificent Reproduction of

Famous Paintings

In The Original Oil Colors.

Price only $2.75, Outfit $1.00.

Liberal Commission to Agents.

—EVERYBODY BUYS THIS BOOK.—

Half a million already sold.

Address HENRY NEIL, 118 S. 7th St., Phila.

Go To Logan's.

Things New THis Week.

Oxford Ties Just here and are very nice.

Spring and Summer Hats For Men Women and Children.

A choice selection of Spring styles in Calicos.

Outing Flannels allgrades.

Shades and Prices

Lace curtains and Curtain Poles.

Very neat and cheap.

Carpets, Oil Cloth and Wall Paper of various designs.

Come and See for Yourself.

—GREAT—

REDUCTION

SALE!

Beginning with March 15th,

—AND TO—

Continue for 30 Days.

A large lot of Goods must and will be sold. Will here name a few of the different articles:

50 Road Wagons,

such as Conklin, Lansing, and Webster. A nice stock of Spring Wagons, Buggies and Carts.

80 Plows,

such as Syracuse, Gale, Imperial, Oliver and Bissell.

100 Spring-Tooth Harrows,

The Stevens, Hench, Childs and Osborne. Just received a car-load of

50 Osborne Mowers.

30 HAY RAKES, namely, Thomas, Tiger, Taylor, and the Osborne.

25 Cultivators,

(Walking and Riding), a lot of Corn Planters, and many other articles, such as will be found in any

First-class Implement Store.

Don't fail to call and examine my stock and learn prices. Will guarantee to save you money. In addition to the above I keep in stock

Cook Stoves, Ranges, Builders' Hardware, Lead and Oil,

Flooring, Siding, Shingles, Pickets, Lath, Sash, Doors, Etc.

A. S. WELCH,

Mount Union, - - Penn'a.

A RATTLING GOOD DRY GOODS STORE.

In addition to our fine line of Dry Goods and notions I want to call your attention to a few specials which are now in demand.

I have a big line of

NOTTINGHAM, REAL IRISH POINT, AND SWISS

LACE CURTAINS

that are beautiful, better than we have ever kept before. Also a full line of all the new things in parasols and sunshades.

The most beautiful line of

FANS

we have ever shown.

We have also a very fine line of

MOQUET, SMYRNA and COAT SKIN RUGS

which are right in price. During the Spring I was in several very fine stores in two of the best cities in the eastern part of this State where they claim goods are sold very close, and yet I found I was selling a great many goods (the exact same things they had) cheaper than they were. The merchants ask me how and why I did this, my answer was, I sell goods strictly for cash and make no calculations for losses. Their answer was "well you can afford to do it," as after all that is only the correct way of doing business. Nearly every one of those merchants began with the idea of doing a strictly cash business, but gradually got away from it excepting one firm in each city, and everyone pointed to them as the sharpest competititor they had. This is a further proof that the cash business is the proper way to do it, and I am fully determined never to break away from it. I buy no job lots but clean, fresh, good goods and they must be sold right.

Do not forget the fact that every dollar you buy out of the county is a loss to the county.

Very Respectfully,

WILLIAM REED,

Opera House. - - Huntingdon, Pa.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Penn'a, May 4, 1892.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Next Friday will be the second Arbor Day.

—Whooping cough seems epidemic in this place at present.

—Miles Quarry has erected a stable on his Grant street property.

—Rev. M. L. Smith will preach in the M. E. church next Sunday evening.

—Frank O'Connor and family, of Mill Creek, were Sunday visitors to Mapleton.

—J. L. Montgomery, of Altoona, visited parents and friends in town on Sunday.

—James R. Barkley last week moved his family from Mapleton to Huntingdon.

—Robert Parker who has been ill for the past two months, is again able to be about.

—Joseph Parkes and wife, of Tyrone, were guests of L. M. Speer's family last Sunday.

—John E. Montgomery had his left foot mashed at Swope & Gayton's quarry last Saturday.

—Wm. Reed, the Huntingdon Opera House merchant, has a new advertisement in this issue.

—The railroad men in the passenger service donned their summer uniforms last Sunday.

—The railroad painters were engaged last week in beautifying the Company's property at Jackstown.

—James E. McConahy, after an illness of several months' duration, is again able to walk about town.

—"A stitch in time" often saves Consumption. Downs' Elixir used in time saves life. Sold by A. B. Gillam.

—Mrs. Mary J. Hooper, of Huntingdon, accompanied by her son and daughter, spent Sunday with Mapleton friends.

—Miss Klinepeter, of Newport, arrived in Mapleton on Monday and will remain some time with Peter Fry's family.

—J. D. Wood was confined to the house a few days last week with an inflamation of the cuticle, but is himself again.

—Frank H. Logan returned home last Saturday from an extended visit to friends in the northern part of the county.

—B. F. Baker has made arrangements to buy rock oak, black oak, red oak and white oak bark delivered by wagon at this station.

—Mrs. John Daugherty and daughter, of Altoona, are visiting in Mapleton, the guests of Mrs. D.'s parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Griffin.

—Among recent visitors to Mapleton were Charles Phillips and wife, of Alexandria, who were guests of Samuel Hatfield and wife.

—W. T. Decker last Thursday moved from Union township to the new house in Henderson township recently built by the railroad company.

—James Collins, of Orbisonia, for many years a conductor of the East Broad Top railroad died on the 25th ult. He was aged 56 years.

—The castings from the ruins of the Mapleton steam mill were on Monday shipped to the Huntingdon car works to be recast for other purposes.

—Mrs. J. W. Weston, of Altoona, accompanied by two of her daughters, have been spending the past week with friends and relatives in this place.

—John G. Gillam has broken ground for a new double dwelling house on his lot on Gayton street. That sort of enterprise is of some value to the town.

—Mrs. Nancy Cowher, of Stormstown, who had been visiting her son, D. M. Cowher, at this place, returned home on Monday. Her grand-daughter accompained her.

—Costiveness is the primary cause of much disease. Dr. Henry Baxter's mandaake Bitters will permanently cure costiveness. Every bottle warranted. Sold by A. B. Gillam.

—D. S. Snyder and wife, of Hill Valley, were guests of J. S. Henderson's family yesterday. Mr. Snyder is a candidate for the Republican nomination for director of the poor.

—Almost daily we hear regrets from farmers that there is no mill at this place. They appreciate the inconvenience of the situation. There is no question but that the erection of a mill at Mapleton would be a good investment.

—The Young Ladies Aid Society will hold a fair and festival on Saturday afternoon and evening, May 7th, at L. M. Speer's residence. Some fine plants will be on sale. Everybody cordially invited.

—W. H. Rex's condition continues to improve. He walks about daily but the cuticle is yet very tender. Though he was confined to the house nearly four months he lost but nine pounds in weight.

—A. J. Foster, of Altoona, formerly a merchant in this place, but who has recently been working at the carpenter trade in Altoona fell from a scaffold in that city last Saturday and had his left knee joint dislocated.

—In Henry & Johnson's Arnica and Oil Liniment is combined the curative properties of the different oils, with the healing qualities of Arnica. Good for man and animal. Every bottle guaranteed. Sold by A. B. Gillam.

—Frank Fowler, employed in the trimming department of the Altoona shops, on Tuesday of last week discovered in a passenger car, which had been sent to the shops for repairs, $14,000 worth of Tennessee and Nashville railroad bonds.

—Thomas Hoover, a drill-holder at Speer's Empire sand works, had a portion of his left hand badly crushed Tuesday afternoon of last week, by being struck by a hammer in the hands of a fellow workman. His thumb was also broken.

—With the May number of *Godey's Lady's Book* comes a breath of spring. Attractive illustrations, beautiful colored and black fashion and work designs, and the choicest literature fills its pages. There is not a dull page between its covers.

—M. L. Rex, superintendent for the Philips Glass Gompany, had the heel of his left foot badly sprained and bruised last Saturday. He was in the quarry and jumped out of the way of a falling stone, and lighting on another, sustained injuries as above stated.

—While temporarily insane from the effects of la grippe Mrs. Adam Zell, aged 50 years, of Huntingdon, threw herself into the feeder of the Huntingdon Mills Monday evening and was drowned. Her body was carried through the motor wheel and badly mangled.

—George Palmer wears tho gold medal of the Mapleton Rifle Team this week, he having won it last Saturday by a score of 239 out of a possible 300. Other scores of last week's contest are as follows: J. G. Gillam 214; G. W. Hall 207; L. M. Speer 195; A. B. Miller 195; George Miller 188; A. Lamberson 160.

—An arbitration was held at Tyrone lost Wednesday on the claim of John H. Wallace vs. the Pennsylvania Railread Company for damages to the plaintiff's limestone quarry at Union Furnace by reason of the company cutting through it to straighten their tracks. The arbitrators awarded the plaintifi $1931.

—John Daly, the aged citizen of Hollidaysburg, who was brutally tortured by burglars on the night of April 9th died last Thursday night from illness brought on by the injuries and fright received then. Being 64 years old and somewhat feeble he could not bear up under the nervous shock and slowly sank to death.

—Charles, a two-year old son of B. F. White, went up stairs Tuesday afternoon of last week and found a bottle of medicine within his reach. He managed to draw the cork and drank nearly the entire contents. For two or three days thereafter he was a very sick lad. Matches and medicines should be kept out of the reach of children.

—Walter Roy, son of Robert C. and Annie Yocum, died yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, of pneumonia. The child was aged 3 years. It was attacked with whooping cough and last Friday, symptoms of pneumonia appeared. It suffered greatly until death came to its relief. The remains will be interred at Mill Creek tomorrow afternoon.

—Thomas Kelley, who came here with Sparks & Evans at the time the stone arch bridge west of town was being built and who was subsequently employed at various industries in this vicinity, jumped from fast line east at Huntingdon on the 23d ult., and sustained injuries from which he died the following day. He was aged about 26 years and was unmarried. His parents reside at Easton, Pa.

—G. C. Miller arrived home from Nebraska last Wednesday, having rented his farm to good advantage. He informs us that his brother, Nicholas, is in a precarious condition and but little hopes of his restoration to health is entertained. On his way home Mr. Miller spent a few days in Chicago with his friend, George Shoop, formerly of this place.

—Miss Letitia Chilcote, one of Huntingdon county's most successful female teachers was married last Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock to Charles N. Ege, a telegraph operator, of Altoona. The wedding occurred at the residence of the bride's parents in Smith Valley and Rev. D. H. Campbell was the officiating clergyman. The ITEM extends congratulations and best wishes.

—The Mapleton cornet band was out in uniform last Saturday evening on a serenading tour. The boys have been housed up on account of disagreeable weather and bad roads for several months and they celebrated their first spring outing by a general tour of the town. The ITEM office was favored with several choice selections for which we extend thanks. The band is in good condition. A number of new instruments have recently been added.

—While in Altoona last Friday we called at the hospital to see Harry Johnson and Martin L. Wilson, both of whom were former residents of Mapleton. Mr. Johnson, whose injuries were described in these columns last week, is getting along nicely and is very cheerful. His wife is almost constantly at his bedside. Martin Wilson has had a serious siege since the accident which befel him on March 29th, an account of which appeared in the ITEM at the time. He has lost three ounces of brain but is perfectly sensible and is far from being despondent. He is very weak but is confident that he will get well. His condition is improving.

—A very enjoyable surprise party was held at the residence of J. E. Dysart last Saturday evening the occasion being the 34th anniversary of that gentleman's birth. The affair was gotten up by his wife and son and when he returned from Lodge the house was dark and the door was locked. Presuming the family had retired he had recouse to his latchkey. Upon entering the house he found himself surrounded by about thirty friends and neighbors. The surprise was complete, and he was the recipient of many useful and costly presents. Refreshments were served and all enjoyed the occasion very much. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. John Ripple, of Mount Union.

—A prominent Mapleton man was approached last fall by a Cass township farmer who had apples to sell. The Mapleton man didn't want any apples at that time, but, supposing that apples would be scarce and high in price about the ides of April, he told the farmer to bring him two bushels of apples of the "grindstone" variety about April 15th and he would pay seventy-five cents per bushel for the same. The farmer went away satisfied and when he reached home made a note of the conversation. April 15th came and with it came the farmer and the two bushels of "grindstone" apples. The Mapleton man's memory was refreshed and heforked over one dollar and fifty cents for the apples which he could have purnhased in open market at about twenty cents per bushel. It was the Mapleton man's first attempt to "deal in futures" aad it is safe to add that it will be the last. The poor farmer isn't always the looser in "future" transactions. Choice apples are a drug in this market at thirty-five cents.

Some Insurance Matters.

In his annual report on fire and marine insurance, Insurance Commissioner Luper states that there are at present 41 companies doing business in the State.

The following summary shows the result of the entire fire, marine and inland business done in this state by all companies, home and foreign, stock and mutual, in the year 1891: Premiums received by stock companies, $9,427,367.32; premiums and assessments of mutual companies, $1,596,571.58; total Pennsylvania business, $11,023,938.80

Losses paid by stock companies, $6,117,291.63; losses paid by mutual companies, $1,148,550.57; total losses paid in Pennsylvania. $7,215,842.17. The commissioners say a law is needed to define solvency and insolvency with respect to mutual insurance companies. He recommends a severe penalty for fraudulent insurance agents and some law to prevent the careless construction of buildings and thus reduce fire losses.

Juniata Valley Editors Meet.

The annual meeting of the Juniata Valley Editorial Association was held in the *Tribune* office, Altoona, last Friday morning, the following members being present: H. C. Dern, *Altoona Tribune*; E. Conrad, *McVeytown Journal*; W. W. Trout, Lewistown *Free Press*; T. H. Harter, *Middleburg Post*; Hugh Lindsay, Huntingdon *News*; Frank Mortimer, *New Bloomfiel Times*; H. Fosnot, *Lewistown Democrat and Sentinel*; W. Thompson, *Saxton Herald*; I. N. Swope, MAPLETON ITEM.

After the minutes of the previous session were read the Asssociation proceeded to elect officers for the ensuing year, with the following result: H. C. Dern, president; E. Conrad, secretary and treasurer; executive committe, T. H. Harter, W. W. Trout and Hugh Lindsay. The treasurer's report, which shows a balance of $3.50 in his hands, was read and ordered spread upon the minutes. It was resolved to hold an excursion during the first week of September, beginning Monday, the 5th.

No definite place was determined upon as the objective point, but it is probable that Buffalo and Niagara Falls may be decided upon, the matter being left to the Executive Committee.

C. W. Herman, of Snyder county, was elected an honorary member.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, As a protection to the publishers of the Juniata Valley, who are members of the Juniata Valley Editorial Association, that each publisher furnish the Secretary with a list of subscribers who fail to pay their subscriptions after due notice. This list to be printed and sent to the members of the Association at least once a year.

Also, That the names of advertising agents and foreign advertisers who defraud publishers be printed and sent to members in January and July of each year.

On motion the newspapers in the Association be requested to publish the above resolution.

Adjourned.

Reformatory Notes.

From Record of April 30th.

Population, 487.

Last consecutive number, 932.

Inmate 107 and 192 were paroled on Monday.

No. 222 was conditionally released on Tuesday.

Seven inmates are occupying cots in the hospital.

Thirty-one visitors were passed through the cage this week.

The change of steps in wards A and C are nearly completed.

The painters are repainting the screen doors about the institution.

On Wednesday No. 245 was paroled from the Reformatory for the second time.

No. 270 left the Reformatory yesterday a free man, his maximum having expired.

The machinists are overhauling an old pump and putting it in condition for use.

The plumbers are putting in pipes for the cell building between Wards A and C.

The masons are encasing the tops of the boilers with mortar in order to retain the heat.

Final discharges were granted to consecutive Nos. 271, 272, 390, 405, and 67 since our last issue.

While in the institution the maximum sentence of No. 57 expired and he was permited to go free on Wednesday.

Inmate 196 was paroled on last Saturday, returned again the next day and left the second time a day or two after.

Military Instructor Blain has begun the work of instructing the line officers of the regiment in the new drill regulations.

Keeper Walton's men are changing the railroad siding in the yard and will run a switch around to the end of Ward D.

Gardner Hummel reports he has planted potatoes, onions, leek, beets and cauliflower in the large garden on the island.

The crop of chickens within the walls is on the increase there being quite a number of little "balls of down" running around the yard.

Register No. 423, after having served six months parole in the institution, was granted a final discharge on Saturday last. His conduct record does not show a single instance of his being reported for violation of the rules.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

We Received Last week

a full and complete line of

All-Wool Henriettas

and

Cashmeres

in

Blue

and

Jet-Black.

Also, various shades of

Blue, Brown

and

Tan color.

Ladies in need of choice goods of above kind will find our stock complete.

A. B. Gillam.

THE AMERICAN FARMER,

(Established in 1819.)

The Oldest Agricultural Paper in America.

Office: 1729 New York Ave., Washington, D. C.
Office Southern Edition: 228 E. Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.

The veteran AMERICAN FARMER, which is the senior by many years of all the agricultural papers in the country, having been published in Baltimore for nearly three-quarters of a century, and always maintained a high character, has passed into new hands, who have removed the main office to Washington, D. C. The office of the Southern Edition will still be retained at Baltimore, Md.

GREATLY ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

The new proprietors have greatly enlarged and improved the journal. It now has 32 large pages, with a handsomely-embellished cover. It is printed in the best style, on fine book paper, with an abundance of illustrations by the best artists. It aims to be the largest and handsomest farmer periodical in the country, and *no other gives as much high-class reading matter.*

THE VERY BEST AGRICULTURAL TALENT

in the United States has been secured to write for it. Specialists in all branches of farming, who are acknowledged to stand at the very head of their respective branches of knowledge, have been engaged to conduct the various departments of the journal, and everything that appears in its pages can be confidently relied on to be the best and latest knowledge and opinion on the subject. The science of agriculture is making strides in its development, and THE AMERICAN FARMER'S object will be to keep its readers fully abreast of the latest developments, and make them the best informed and consequently the most successful farmers in the country. No man can hope to get the most from his fields and flocks without this knowledge, and the knowledge and hints he will get from THE AMERICAN FARMER will make its subscription price a most profitable investment for him. All this information will be plain, practical, and couched in every-day language.

FOR THE FARMER'S FAMILY

there is a Literary Department, made up of excellent short stories and interesting miscellaneous matter, and a Household Department, conducted by the foremost woman writer on the subject in the whole country.

IN POLITICS.

THE AMERICAN FARMER will be entirely neutral in politics, but support to the best of its ability a judicious protection through import duties on every farming product. It will have no friends in any party but the friends of the farmers, and no enemies but theirs. It will not hesitate to attack any man who, by speech or vote, opposes the interests of the farmers, and it will carefully watch every movement in Congress, and every ruling and decision in the Executive Departments affecting those interests. It is the only farming paper in the country that makes these things a specialty.

THE SOUTHERN EDITION

is devoted especially to the peculiar products and interests of the South, and will spare no labor or expense in promoting the well-being of the planters and farmers of that section.

SEMI-MONTHLY.

The journal is published regularly on the 1st and 15th of each month, thus giving 24 issues each year and an enormous amount of reading matter for the money.

The subscription price is $1 a year, payable in advance. A special introduction offer is made to send it or the remainder of 1892 for 50 cents.

In subscribing, specify whether for the regular or the Southern edition. Send money by postal-order or New York drafts. Address all communications to

THE AMERICAN FARMER,
1729 New York Avenue,
Sample Copies Free. Washington, D. C.

BOOK BINDERY.

Having purchas the well equipped binding establishment of the Brethren Publishing Company, I am prepared to do all kinds of binding substantially and at reasonable prices. Pamphlets, magazines, files, etc., solicited. Old books rebound and made good as new. Orders may be left at the MAPLETON ITEM office where samples of work can be seen.

J. WM. KING.
Opposite Opera House, Huntingdon, Pa.

THE GRANT MONUMENT.

Laying the Corner Stone of the Mausoleum in New York.

Simple But Impressive Ceremonies at Riverside Park.

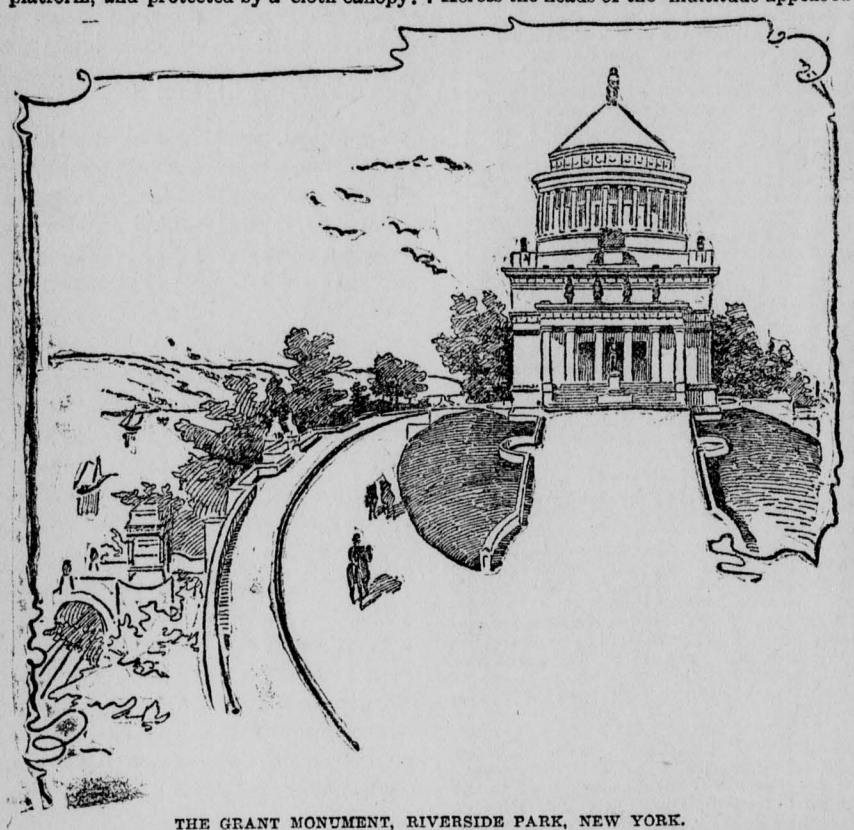
Under a cloudless sky, and with thousands of American citizens assembled on the seventieth anniversary of his birth to do honor to the dead soldier, President Harrison laid the corner stone of the monument in Riverside Park, New York City, which is to mark the final resting place of General Ulysses S. Grant. It was a simple but impressive ceremony from the prayer of Dr. John Hall to the oration of Chauncey M. Depew.

A perfect day favored the celebration. The half holiday specially ordered by Governor Flower for it turned the city out on parade. Early in the afternoon the stream of travel filled the approaches to Riverside. The crowds converged from all directions. They clambered over the rocks and fields, as well as by the beaten ways, until the entire ridge was black with them.

All the banks, the Stock Exchange, the Consolidated, Produce, Cotton, Coffee and other exchanges and the Clearing House closed their doors at noon; most of the factories stopped work, and building operations ceased for the most part throughout the metropolitan district. The schools also closed at noon.

Flags were flying everywhere, and the streets took on a holiday appearance early in the morning. It did not seem as if there were much business downtown even before noon, and after that the streets were almost deserted.

The scene from early morning was a lively one, and hours before 2 o'clock, when the ceremonies were to begin, the spectators had begun to arrive. The platform built over the foundation of the monument was gay with bunting, while from the top of the great derrick which suspended the twelve-ton block of granite in the air naval signal flags and pennants were strung on all sides like streamers from a Maypole. The corner stone was near the southwest corner of the platform, and along the south side of the platform seats had been reserved for the conspicuous guests. Near the southeast end of the platform was the speakers' stand, raised a foot or two above the level of the main platform, and protected by a cloth canopy.



THE GRANT MONUMENT, RIVERSIDE PARK, NEW YORK.

To the east of the platform a bank of seats had been built for the general public, while at the southeast corner a special stand had been built for the Loyal Legion. The Grand Army men were provided for in front of the main platform by long rows of plank benches, which were turned over to the public to scramble for when the Grand Army men failed to fill them.

Sharply at 12:30 o'clock the sound of martial music floated in the air in the vicinity of the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

It came from a band that led Troop A, of the National Guard of the State of New York, who had been selected to escort President Harrison and his Cabinet, with a few especially invited guests, to the grave of President Harrison's predecessor.

The escorting cavalry was commanded by Captain C. F. Roe and were 150 strong. They were drawn up in double files around the carriage to be occupied by the Nation's Chief Executive.

The President's carriage was an open barouche, drawn by four horses, black wheelers and bay and gray leaders. Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt's coachman handled the reins, and two of his footmen stood at the horses' heads.

When President Harrison came out of the Twenty-third street entrance to the hotel, escorted by General Horace Porter, as representative of the Grant Monument Fund, he was greeted with cheers from a crowd that was massed in a solid battalion that reached from Fourth to Sixth avenue.

As soon as President Harrison was seated in the carriage provided for his reception he lifted his hat in recognition of the friendly applause given him, and Troop A, in files on each side of the carriage, slowly started for Riverside Park.

In a second carriage, drawn by two noble bay horses, sat Vice-President Levi P. Morton and Mr. F. D. Tappen. Next came Secretary of War Elkins and Lieutenant Parker. In a following carriage was Postmaster-General Wanamaker and John H. Starin. Secretary of the Interior Noble and H. W. Cannon came next, and in still other carriages were Secretary of Agriculture Rusk and Cornelius N. Bliss, General Schofield and General Granville Dodge, Dr. Chauncey M. Depew and Mr. F. E. Tilford, the Rev. Dr. John Hall and Mr. E. F. Cragin, J. H. V. Arnold, representing Mayor Grant, and President Gallup, of the Department of Public works.

When the procession reached Madison Square Troop A saluted the President and then formed into four platoons in front of his carriage and three in the rear, with a file of outriders on either side.

Then the line of march was begun. Fifth avenue was simply packed by people. The cavalcade proceeded briskly up Fifth avenue to Fifty-seventh street, thence to Broadway, to the Boulevard, into Seventy-second street, to Riverside Drive, and thence to General Grant's tomb.

In 116th street the Grand Army had gathered from two to three thousand strong, and was forming in line, ready to march up the hillside. Soon after 1 o'clock the order to march was given, and the column swung into Eighth avenue, twelve abreast. The route was up the avenue to One Hundred and Twenty-third street and across to the tomb, where ranks were broken, the men dispersing themselves about the grounds as they chose. Nearly all the veterans were in full uniform, and the officers wore side arms. Quite a number, however, came in civilian dress, with nothing to indicate who they were except the Grand Army badges on their breasts. These marched in a separate body behind the uniformed hosts.

The invited guests arrived at the tomb slowly, but by 2 o'clock every seat on the platform was occupied. Commodore Erben, the commandant of the Navy Yard, was present with his staff, and General O. O. Howard with his. It was just 2 o'clock when the widow of General Grant, dressed in deep black, appeared on the platform. She was accompanied by her two sons, Jesse and Ulysses S. Grant, and their wives, Mrs. C. H. T. Collis, and her sister-in-law, Mrs. Frederick Dent. Many of the guests gathered around Mrs. Grant to pay their respects just before the President's arrival. Among those presented to Mrs. Grant at this informal reception was Tsui Kwo Yan, the Chinese Minister to the United States, and his interpreter, Shun Yu Ting, who had come from Washington to witness the ceremonies.

There were about 3000 seats reserved on the platform. Of these, 2500 were occupied by the members of the different trades and professions who have been and are still acting as committeemen and chairmen of committees for raising the money for the building of the tomb.

Meantime the audience increased until it would not have been counted by a hundred men. Some said there were 150,000 people present. Some said 200,000. Whatever its number it was an enormous crowd and those on the outskirts were several times removed from earshot.

It was just before 2 o'clock that the school boys arrived in charge of Lawson N. Fuller. They marched from Washington Heights. Some of them carried flowers. The police made way for them through the crowd, and they marched around to the tomb and cast their flowers by it. Then a troop of soldiers from the regular army, commanded by Major Randolph, marched up and formed in line from the drive through the crowd to the grand stand, and a squad of marines from the Miantonomoh took up a position immediately behind and on the left. A path was cleared there from the road.

It was 2:12 o'clock, when a faint cheer came from way down the drive, and was carried along like the sound of successive waves of the ocean rolling to a rocky shore. Across the heads of the multitude appeared regular lines of golden, nodding plumes. They came into the eye as phalanxes of Troop A, escorting the President of the United States, his Cabinet and a few distinguished guests.

As the President's escort ascended the hill leading to the tomb, boys from the public schools were ranged along each side of the road, every one standing with almost military precision, and each holding a small bunch of flowers in his hand. When the procession had passed, these boys fell into line and marched in the rear up the hill.

The Presidential party climbed the steps to the platform and filed into the orators' pulpit, where chairs had been placed for them. As President Harrison passed Mrs. Grant he formally bowed to her; she responded, and that was the only greeting that passed between them.

In the President's train were Secretaries Rusk, Noble, Elkins, Wanamaker, General Schofield, Lieutenant Parker and ex-Minister Romero, of Mexico.

The United States band from David's Island played several national airs and then General Horace Porter stepped forward to speak for the Grant Monument Association.

"Although the fund required for this monumental tomb is large," he said, "it was decided to lay the corner stone to-day in the confident belief that this patriotic work once begun will never be allowed to stop until completed. The present movement organized for the purpose of securing the required fund began its labors on March 21. The first committee formed in New York began its work on March 25. Generous Brooklyn came forward cheerfully to divide the burden and share in the honor. Now there are 215 committees at work, and their membership numbers 2487 persons. I have great satisfaction in announcing to you that the total of subscriptions received up to this morning, as the result of about four weeks' work, is $202,800. The work of obtaining subscriptions will be continued until every company, firm and individual has had an opportunity to subscribe. While some generous subscriptions will be received from other cities, the people of the Nation have seemed to say to New York: 'You have secured the honor of entombing within your borders the ashes of America's great Captain; the superb memorial to be reared will be the chief ornament of your city. Pilgrimages will be made from all quarters of the globe to visit that Mecceya. You are the metropolis and the monied centre; you must unaided build the structure.' New York has accepted the challenge and will make good her word. While this structure will be thoroughly national in its character and purpose, it will stand in history as a tribute of the greatest of American cities to the greates of American soldiers."

When General Porter finished, he proceeded promptly with the programme by reading a list of the contents of the copper box to be placed under the corner-stone and elicited more general cheering and waving as he announced that the chief function of the day would be performed by the President. The reading of the list led to cheering as each item was announced, the Loyal Legion and Grand Army posts rising as he said that their insignia would be included in the contents. This is the list he read:

Constitution of the United States.
Declaration of Independence.
Articles of Confederation.
The Bible, printed by the American Bible Society.
Memoirs of General Grant.
Memorial Day pamphlet, May 30 and 31, 1886, containing among other things list of contributors of flowers, prayer by the Rev. R. S. Stors, and address by General John A. Logan.
A copy of Mayor Grant's proclamation, dated April 8, 1892, to the citizens of New York, calling attention to the Grant Monument.
Insignia of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion.
Insigna of the Grand Army of the Republic.
A new American flag, made of silk.
Medals and coins from United States Mint, as follows: One Major-General Grant, by joint resolution of Congress, December 17, 1863; one U. S. Grant Presidential, one Pacific Railway head of Grant, one Grant's Indian piece, one "Let Us Have Peace," one Washington and Grant medalette, one Lincoln and Grant, one Grant reception, December 16, 1879; one Grant's Birthday, 1890; one Grant's Birthday, 1892; one complete proof set of United States gold coins, one complete proof set of United States silver coins, copies of New York City and Brooklyn daily afternoon papers April 26, 1892, and of New York City and Brooklyn daily morning papers, April 27, 1892.
Illustrated and weekly papers of New York City.

At the close of his speech, General Porter escorted the President to the spot where the huge corner stone of granite hung on chains from the derrick. Some workmen distributed the cement, and President Harrison, with a gold trowel, completed this simple duty and the stone was slowly lowered to its permanent resting place. Then the President, with General Porter, returned to the stand and General Porter, facing the great mass of people below, said:

"The service of laying the cornerstone having been performed, I will request the Rev. Dr. John Hall to offer prayer and to pronounce a blessing."

Dr. Hall arose from the chair which he had occupied, and those around him on the stand followed his example.

After the prayer, General Porter said: "I now have the honor of presenting the President of the United States."

There was prolonged cheering as President Harrison arose. When silence was restored, he spoke as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen—My assignment in connection with these exercises is connected with mechanics rather than with oratory. The pleasant duty of bringing to our memories to-day those brilliant public services and those personal manly virtues which have placed the name of Ulysses S. Grant so high on the scroll of fame and settled the love of the man so deeply in patriotic hearts, has devolved upon another, who never fails to meet these high occasions with credit to himself and pleasuere to his hearers. No orator, however gifted, can ever speak in too high praise of General Grant, and the most impressive and costly memorial that the architect could plan or the builder execute is justified when the name of Grant is inscribed upon it.

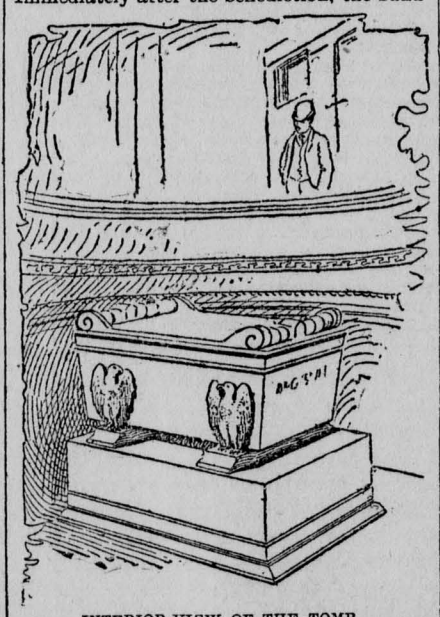
"This stone which has just now been laid, accompanied by these magnificent expressions of popular sympathy, is only the corner stone of the foundation, and it speaks to us of the structure, magnificent in its completeness, which shall arise from this supporting strength. Shall it arise with stated progress, without check or tardinesss, until the capstone is set by the liberal and patriotic citizens of this great city? (Cries of Yes! Yes!)

"Thus his fame grew from Belmont to Appomattox, in whose honor this tomb is builded. I am glad to see here adequate assurances that this work, so nobly planned, will be speedily consummated.

"Your distinguished citizen, who has assumed as a labor of love the burden of conducting this great enterprise, learned from his beloved friend and commander to exclude the word 'fail' from his vocabulary."

At the conclusion of President Harrison's speech the band played "America," and then Dr. Chauncey M. Depew was introduced and was greeted with deafening cheers. Mr. Depew remained standing until the last ripple of applause had died away. Then he delivered an eloquent tribute to the fame of the great General. Mr. Depew spoke for exactly thirty-five minutes, and was followed throughout with the closet attention.

When Mr. Depew ended his oration, Dr. Hall, at the request of General Porter, pronounced the benediction. Then the President and his party descended the steps and passed through the line of soldiery to the driveway, where they entered the carriages, that containing the President being surrounded by a platoon of mounted policemen. Immediately after the benediction, the band



INTERIOR VIEW OF THE TOMB.

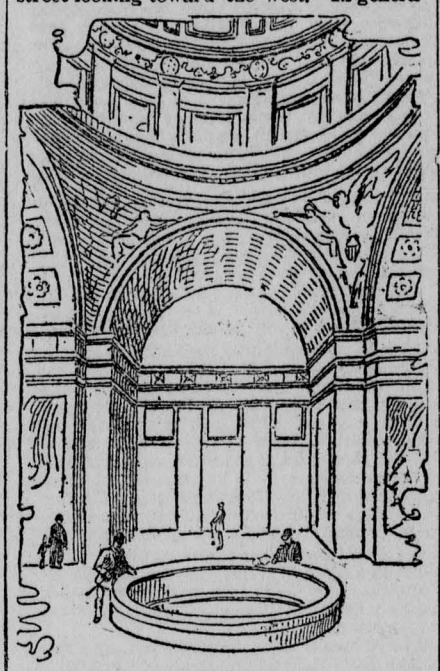
had struck up a National air, and mingling with the strains came the slow, solemn booming of guns from the river, where the Miantonomoh lay at anchor. The firing began as the President and his party started for the carriages, and lasted till they were far on their way down the drive.

After the ceremonies the casket of General Grant, which was placed in the front of the old brick crypt banked in lilies and simple spring blossoms, was viewed by thousands. Fifteen hundred school boys from the uptown schools marched by and laid a wreath of flowers upon the corner stone.

President Harrison and the members of his Cabinet, with the Chinese Minister, were then escorted to the Pennsylvania Railroad station, where, at 5:30 o'clock, they left for Washington.

The Monument.

Harper's Weekly gives the following description of the Grant Monument: The architect, Mr. John H. Duncan, of New York has designed a classical structure, with an exterior composed of material as light as will stand the severity of the climate. The interior is to be pure white, with the exception of some well-chosen ornamentation in black. The foundations of the edifice are now finished, and the first course of granite, ten feet in height, has been put under construction. The structure, which will be visible from all points of the upper part of the city, is placed at a slight angle to the Riverside Drive, so as squarely to face the point to the south on that approach where it first presents itself to the observer, and it forms the terminus to the vista of 123d street looking toward the west. In general



IN THE CRYPT.

dimensions it is a square of about 100 feet at ground-line, exclusive of the steps and portico projection. The total height of the mausoleum will be about 160 feet from the base-line, or nearly 300 feet from the water-level of the Hudson River. From the centre of the main hall floor to the dome is 100 feet, and the outer gallery, 130 feet above the ground-line, will afford a view of the surrounding country for many miles. The interior of the dome is supported by pendentives, figure subjects formed of marble mosaic, above which are thirteen openings into the inner gallery. In the panels over these openings are placed the seals of the original thirteen States, beneath disks with the names and emblems of all the States. Facing the south, near the beginning of the step approaches, will be the pedestal and equestrian statue of General Grant. Surmounting four of the columns will be placed equestrian statues of his principal commanders, and panels on the east and west of the structure will receive bass-reliefs of other officers asssociated with his victories. The black granite sarcophagus will rest in the crypt below the main floor, directly under the dome, which will receive light from the sky.

PANIC IN A THEATRE.

A Destructive Fire Rages in the Heart of Philadelphia.

The Walnut Street Theatre, the Central Theatre, the Times building and other structures in the block on Chestnut, Walnut, Sansom, Eighth and Ninth streets, were destroyed a few nights ago by one of the most destructive fires that has ever taken place in the center of Philadelphia, Penn.

Two persons were killed in the Walnut Street Theater and 130 injured men and women were taken from the Central Theater to the Pennsylvania and Jefferson Medical College Hospital near by.

The fire broke out at 8:15 o'clock, and the entire Fire Department, which was quickly brought to the spot, was unable to prevent the spread of the flames through one of the most valuable business blocks in the city.

The curtain was just about to go up at the Central Theatre when the alarm was given. The house was packed, the audience consisting mostly of men and youths. The house was instantly thrown into a panic, and the means of exit being none too good, many were injured.

The Walnut Street Theatre also quickly caught the flames, and scenes of the greatest excitement took place there. The loss is at least $1,000,000; insurance $400,000.

GOLD IN VIRGINIA.

Rich Fields "Panning" Out Just Like Western Mines.

The Old Gold Fields, in Virginia, which before the war were worked in the crudest manner and then suspended, have resumed operations by the aid of Northern capital, both milling and washing, and are "panning" out equal to the Western mines, yielding from $10 to $100 per ton. The excitement just now though is due to the rich "washings." Some of the diggers secure as high as $130 a day and none less than $10 in Fluvanna and Goochland Counties. Some of the nuggets found weighed nearly two ounces. A few of the farmers have stopped plowing and offered their places for sale at four times their price ten days ago.

VOLCANOES IN ACTION.

Violent Eruptions Near the Gulf of California.

A Yuma (Arizona) dispatch states that the volcanoes near Lake Sullulee, close to the Gulf of California, were in eruption soon after the recent earthquake shocks. For more than twenty miles around the country was illuminated by burning sulphur and molten rocks thrown hundreds of feet in the air.

JOHN O. BISHOP, seventeen years old, has been arrested in Kansas City for a series of highwayman crimes. In two months he has held up and robbed nine men and two street cars. He said when arrested that he went into the business because he was in debt. He smoked cigarettes incessantly and an effort will be made to show that his mind was affected by them.

IT transpires that the establishment of "St. Andrews Coffee Houses," of New York, where the poor could buy a meal for a penny, was only the scheme of a Mrs. Lamadrid, their founder, to get money for herself. She begged a fortune on their credit and lived well both in town and country.

VARIOUS French railroads have offered premiums to induce their employes to have large families. Beginning with this year every workman having more than three children under sixteen years of age, and whose salary does not exceed $407 a year, will receive $4.80 a year for each such child, payable quarterly.

The naval ordnance smokeless powder continues to produce satisfactory results.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

18 BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, 1891, choice.	$2 00	@	$2 05
Medium, 1891, choice....	1 65	@	1 70
Pea, 1891, choice.....	1 60	@	1 62½
White kidney, 1891, choice	—	@	2 00
Red kidney, 1891, choice.	2 00	@	2 10
Yellow eye, 1891, choice.	1 65	@	1 70
Lima, Cal., per bush....	1 65	@	1 75
Foreign, medium, 1891..	1 50	@	1 55
Green peas, 1891, per bush....	—	@	1 45
1891, bags.....	—	@	1 40
1891, Scotch.....	1 40	@	1 45
NEW BUTTER.			
Creamery—Penn, extras.....	22	@	22½
Elgin, extras.....	23	@	—
Other West, extras.....	22	@	22½
State dairy—half tubs, and pails, extras.....	—	@	21
H. f. tubs and pails, 1sts.	19	@	20
H. f. tubs and pails, 2ds.	17	@	18
Welsh tubs, extras.....	20	@	20½
Welsh tubs, 1sts.....	18½	@	19½
Welsh tubs, 2ds.....	16	@	18
Western—Im. creamery, 1sts.	16	@	17
Im. creamery, 2ds.....	14	@	—
Im. creamery, 3ds.....	—	@	13
Factory—Fresh, extras.....	—	@	—
Fresh, 1sts.....	13½	@	14
Fresh, 2ds.....	12½	@	13
Rolls—Fresh extras.....	—	@	—
CHEESE.			
State factory—Full cream, white, fancy.....	11¾	@	12
Full cream, fall made, fine	11	@	11½
Full cr. good to prime..	10¼	@	10¾
Common to fair.....	9	@	10
Part skims, choice.....	—	@	9
Part skims, good to prime	5	@	8
Part skims, com. to fair.	—	@	—
Full skims.....	—	@	—
Pennsylvania—Skims.....	1½	@	1¾
EGGS.			
State and Penn—Fresh.....	15	@	—
Western—Fresh, fancy.....	—	@	15
Fresh, fair to good.....	—	@	—
Southern—Fresh, per doz....	14	@	14½
Duck Eggs, Md., per doz.....	—	@	21
Goose Eggs, per doz.....	25	@	28
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples—Northern Spy, bbl..	3 00	@	3 50
Spitzenberg, per bbl.....	—	@	—
Baldwin, per d. h. bbl..	2 50	@	3 00
Greenings, per d. h. bbl.	2 00	@	3 25
Grapes—Western N. Y., Catawba, 5 lb basket.....	—	@	—
Western N. Y., Concord.	—	@	—
Strawberries, Charleston, qt.	15	@	25
HOPS.			
State—1891, choice, per lb...	—	@	29
1891, prime.....	27	@	28
1891, common to good...	21	@	26
1890, choice, per lb.....	20	@	—
1890, common to prime..	14	@	20
Old odds.....	7	@	11
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls—Jersey, State, Penn.,	14½	@	15
Western, per lb.....	14½	@	15
Chickens, Western.....	—	@	—
Local, medium to prime	—	@	—
Roosters, old, per lb.....	8½	@	9
Turkeys, per lb.....	13	@	14
Ducks—N. J., N. Y., Penn., per pair.....	85	@	1 12
Western, per pair.....	75	@	1 00
Geese, Western, per pair....	1 20	@	1 37
Southern, per pair.....	1 00	@	—
Pigeons, per pair.....	50	@	55
DRESSED POULTRY—FRESH KILLED.			
Turkeys—Selected hens, lb.	17	@	18
Mixed weights.....	15	@	16
Young toms, fair to prime	14	@	15
Old toms.....	13	@	13½
Chickens—Phila., broilers...	28	@	42
Fowls—St. and Penn., per lb	16	@	16½
Western, per lb.....	16	@	16½
Ducks—Jersey, per lb.....	—	@	—
State and Penn., per lb.	—	@	—
Western, per lb.....	12	@	16
Geese—Western, per lb.....	6	@	11
Capons—Phila., extra large.	—	@	—
Phila., small to medium.	—	@	—
Western, fair to fancy..	—	@	—
Squabs—Dark, per doz.....	2 50	@	3 00
POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes—Jersey, bulk, bbl..	—	@	—
State Rose and Hebron, per 180 lb.....	1 25	@	1 37
State, other kinds, 180 lb.	1 12	@	1 25
L. I., in bulk, per bbl...	1 50	@	1 62
Sweet potatoes, Jersey, bbl..	1 50	@	3 75
Cabbage, L. I. per 100.....	—	@	—
Onions—Connecticut, red, bbl	—	@	—
Orange County, red, bbl.	—	@	—
Orange County, yellow.	—	@	—
Eastern, yellow, per bbl.	—	@	—
Eastern, white, per bbl.	—	@	—
Squash—L. I., marrow, bbl..	—	@	—
L. I., Hubbard, per bbl..	—	@	—
Turnips, Canada, per bbl....	70	@	75
Celery—Fla., per doz. roots.	—	@	—
String beans, Fla., per crate.	3 00	@	6 00
Lettuce, Southern, per bbl..	1 50	@	3 00
Tomatoes, Fla., per bush crate.	2 50	@	3 25
Asparagus, new, doz. bunches	3 00	@	5 50
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves.....	3 35	@	4 75
Milch Cows, com. to good...	20 00	@	50 00
Calves, common to prime...	3 50	@	8 00
Sheep.....	5 30	@	7 25
Lambs.....	3 00	@	8 00
Hogs—Live.....	4 90	@	5 30
Dressed.....	6	@	8
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—City Mill Extra.....	4 75	@	4 85
Patents.....	4 75	@	4 90
Wheat—No. 2 Red.....	99¼	@	1 00½
Rye—State.....	—	@	83
Barley—Two-rowed State...	—	@	—
Corn—Ungraded Mixed.....	47	@	51½
Oats—No. 1 White.....	—	@	—
Mixed Western..	34½	@	37½
Hay—Good to Choice.....	80	@	85
Straw—Long Rye.....	60	@	65
Lard—City Steam.....	.0690	@	0695c.

FURS AND SKINS.

	Eastern & Northwestern		Southern & Southwestern.	
Black bear.....	$20 00	@30 00	$10 00	@$20 00
Cubs and y'rlings	5 00	@15 00	4 00	@ 10 00
Beaver, large....	6 00	@ 7 00	5 00	@ 6 00
Beaver, medium.	3 50	@ 4 50	2 50	@ 3 50
Beaver, small....	1 50	@ 2 00	1 00	@ 1 50
Mink, dark, fine.	1 50	@ 2 50	70	@ 1 10
Mink, brown....	60	@ 1 00	50	@ 70
Red fox.....	1 40	@ 1 60	1 10	@ 1 30
Gray fox.....	1 00	@ 1 15	80	@ 1 00
Raccoon, each..	50	@ 90	30	@ 60
Skunk, black....	1 20	@ 1 25	1 00	@ 1 15
Skunk half strp'd	70	@ 75	60	@ 65
Skunk, striped..	35	@ 40	30	@ 35
Skunk, white....	15	@ 20	12	@ 15
Opossum, large.	35	@ 45	30	@ 35
Opossum, med.	17	@ 22	15	@ 18
Muskrat, spring	16	@ 18	14	@ 15
Muskrat, winter.	11	@ 12	10	@ 11
Muskrat, fall....	7	@ 10	7	@ 8

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "The Greatest Name of All."

TEXT: *"The name which is above every name."*—Philippians ii., 9.

Paul is here making rapturous and enthusiastic description of the name of Christ. There are merely worldly names that sometimes thrill you through and through. Such was the name of Henry Clay to a Kentuckian, the name of William Wirt to a Virginian, the name of Daniel Webster to a New Englander.

By common proverb we have come to believe that "there is nothing in a name;" and so parents sometimes at the baptismal altar gives titles to their children reckless of the fact that that title, that name, will be a lifetime hindrance or a lifetime help. You have no right to give your child a name lacking either in euphony or moral meaning.

It is a sin to call a child Jehoiakim or Tiglath-pileser—or by anything that is disagreeable. Because you have had an exasperating name yourself is no reason why you should inflict it upon your progeny. And yet how often it is that we see a name full of jargon rattling down from generation to generation simply because a long while ago some one happened to be afflicted with it. Institutions and great enterprises sometimes without sufficient deliberation take nomenclature. Mighty destinies have been decided by a name. While we may by a long course of Christian behavior get over the misfortune of having been baptized with the name of a despot or a cheat, how much better it would have been if we could have all started life without any such incumbrance!

When Paul, in my text and in other passages of Scripture, burst forth in aspirations of admiration for the name of Christ, I want to inquire what are the characteristics of that appellation, "The name which is above every name." In the first place, speaking to you in regard to the name of Christ, I want to tell you it is an easy name. You are sometimes introduced to people with long and unpronounceable names, and you have to listen cautiously to get the names, and you have to hear them pronounced two or three times before you risk trying to utter them, but within the first two years the little child folds its hands and looks upward and says "Jesus."

Can it be that in all this church this morning there are representatives of any household where the children are familiar with the names of the father and mother and brother and sister, yet know nothing about "that name which is above every name?" Sometimes you forget the name of a quite familiar friend, and you have to think and think before you get it, but can you imagine any freak of intellect by which you should forget the name of Jesus? That word seems to fit the tongue in every dialect. Down to old age, when the voice is tremulous and uncertain and indistinct, even then this regal word finds potent utterance.

When an aged father was dying one of the children came and said, "Father, do you know me?" and in the delirium of the last sickness he said, "No, I don't know you." Another child came and said, "Father, do you know me?" "No," he said, "I don't know you." Then the village pastor came in and said, "Dou you know me?" He said, "No; I don't think I ever saw you." Then said the minister, "Do you know Jesus?" "Oh, yes!" said the dying man, "I know Jesus; Chief among ten thousand is He, and the One altogether lovely." Yes, for all ages and for all languages, and for all conditions is an easy name.

Jesus, I love Thy charming name,
'Tis music to my ear;
Fain would I sound it out so loud
That heaven and earth might hear.

But I remark further in regard to this name of Christ, that it is a beautiful name. Now you have noticed that you cannot dissociate a name from the character of the person who has it. There are some names, for instance, that are repulsive to my ear. Those names are attractive to your ear. What is the difference? Why, I happened to know some persons of that name who were cross or sour, or queer or unsympathetic, and the persons you have happened to know of that name were kind and genial. Since, then, we cannot disassociate a name from the character of the person who has the name, that consideration makes the name of Jesus unspeakably beautiful.

I cannot pronounce the name in your presence, but you think of Bethlehem and Gethsemane and Golgotha, and you see His loving face, and you hear His tender voice, and you feel His gentle touch. As soon as I pronounce His name in your presence you think of Him who banqueted with heavenly hierarchs, yet came down and breakfasted on the fish which the rough man hauled out of Genesaret; you think of Him who, though the clouds are the dust of His feet, walked footsore on the road to Emmaus.

I cannot speak His name in your hearing this moring, but you think right away of the shining one who restored the centurion's daughter, and who helped the blind man to sunlight, and who made the cripple's crutch useless, and who looked down into the laughing eyes of the babe until it struggled to go to Him; then, flinging His arms around it, and impressing a kiss upon its beautiful brow, said: "Of such is the kingdom of heaven."

Oh, beautiful name, the name of Jesus, which stands for love, for patience, for self sacrifice, for magnanimity, for everything that is good and glorious and tender and sympathetic and kind! It is aromatic with all odors. It is accordant with all harmonies. Sometimes when I look at that name of Jesus Christ it seems as if the letters were made of tears, and then they seem to be gleaming crowns. Sometimes that name seems to be twisted out of the straw on which He lay, and then it seems to be built out of the thrones on which His people are to reign. Sometimes I sound that word Jesus, and I hear in it the sob of Gethsemane and the groan of Calvary, and then I speak His name and it is all a ripple with gladness and a ring with hosanna. Glorious name!

Take all the glories of bookbindery and put them around the page on which that name is printed. On Christmas morning wreathe it on the wall. Let it drip from harp's string and let it thunder out in organ's diapason. Sound it often, sound it well, until every star shall seem to shine it, and every flower shall seem to breathe it, and mountain and sea, and day and night, and earth and heaven acclaim in full chant, "Blessed be His glorious name forever." "The name which is above every name."

Have you ever heard in a Methodist church, during a time of revival, a score of souls come to the altar and cry out for mercy under the power of just two lines of glorious old John Wesley?

Jesus, the name high over all,
In heaven, or earth, or sky.

To the repenting soul, to the exhausted invalid, to the Sunday-school girl, to the snow white octogenarian it is beautiful. The aged man comes in from a long walk, and he tremulously opens the door of his home, and he hangs his hat on the old nail, and he puts his cane in the usual place, and he lies on his couch, and he says to his children and his grandchildren, "My dears, I am going away from you." And they say, "Why, where are you going, grandfather?" "Oh," he says, "I am going to Jesus;" and so the old man faints away into heaven.

And the little child comes in from play and she flings herself in your lap, and she says, "Mamma, I'm so sick, I'm so very sick;" and you put her to bed, and the fever is worse and worse, and some midnight, while you are shaking up the pillow and giving the medicine, she looks up in your face and says, "Mamma, I'm going away from you." You say, "Why, where are you going, my darling?" And she says, "I am going to Jesus." And the red cheek that you take to be the mark of the fever turns out to be only the carnation bloom of heaven.

Oh, was it not beautiful when a little child heard that her playmate was dying, and she went to the house, and she clambered upon the bed of her dying playmate. "Where are you going to?" and the dying girl said, "I'm going to Jesus." Then said the little girl that was well as she bent over to give the parting kiss to her dying playmate, "Well, then, if you are going to Jesus, give my love to Him." It is a beautiful name, whether on the lips of childhood or on the lips of the old man. When my father was dying the village minister said to him, quoting over his pillow this passage, "This is a faithful saying and worthy of all acceptation—that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners," and there he stopped. Then my father finished the quotation by saying, "of whom I am chief."

But I remark again, in regard to this name of Christ, that it is a mighty name. Rothschild is a name mighty in the commercial world, Silliman is a name mighty in the scientific world, Irving is a name mighty in the literary world, Washington is a name mighty in the political world, Wellington is a name mighty in the military world, but where in all the earth is a name so potent to lift and thrill and arouse and rally and bless as the name Jesus? Why, the sound of that one name unhorsed Saul and threw Newton on his face on ship's deck, and that one name to-day, while I speak, holds a hundred million souls under omnipotent spell. That name in England to-day means more than Victoria. In Germany that name to-day means more than Emperor William. Oh, mighty name!

I have seen a man bound hand and foot of the devil and captive of all evil habits, at the sound of that name dash down his shackles and march out forever free. I have seen a man overcome of misfortune and trial, every kind of trouble had he; but at the sound of that name the sea dropped, and the clouds parted, and the sunburst of eternal gladness poured upon his soul. I have seen a man hardened in infidelity, defiant of God, full of jeer and scoff, jocose of the judgment day, reckless of eternity, at the sound of that name blanch and cower and groan and kneel and weep and repent and pray and believe and rejoice and triumph.

Oh, it is a mighty name. Under its power the last temple of superstition will come down and the last Juggernaut of iniquity will be shattered to pieces. The red horse of carnage, spoken of in apocalyptic vision, and the black horse of death must come back on their haunches, while the white horse of victory goes forth mounted of Him who hath the moon under His feet and the stars of heaven for His tiara. Mighty name! It will make the whole earth tremble, and then it will make all the nations sing. Mighty name!

Other dominions seem to be giving way; France had to give up some of her favorite provinces; Spain has lost a great deal of her power; many of the thrones of the world are being lowered; many of the scepters of the world are being shortened, but every tract distributer, every Bible printer, every Christian institution established spreads abroad the mighty name of Christ. It has already been heard under the Chinese wall, and in the Siberian snow castle, and in the Brazilian grove and in the eastern pagoda. That name will swallow up all other names. That crown will yet cover up all other crowns. That empire will yet compass all dominations.

All crimes shall cease and ancient frauds shall fail,
Returning justice lift aloft her scale;
Peace o'er the world her olive wand extend,
And white-robed innocence from heaven descend.

But I remark again, taking a step forward in this subject, that the name of Christ is an enduring name. You get over the fence of the graveyard and you pull the weeds back from the name that has nearly faded from the tombstone, and you wish that Walter Scott's "Old Mortality" would come along and rechisel it so that you might really find out what the name is. Why, that was the name of the greatest man in all the town, in all the country, in all the State, now almost faded from the tombstone.

And so the greatest names of this world either have perished or are perishing. Gregory VI., Sancho of Spain, Conrad I. of Germany, Richard I. of England, Catherine of Russia. Those names were once mighty, and they made the earth tremble. Who cares for them now? None so poor as to do them reverence. But the name of Christ is enduring forever. It will be preserved in the world's fine art. There will be other Bellinis to sketch the Madonna, and other Ghirlandaajos to present the baptism of Christ, and other Bronzinos to show Christ visiting the spirits in prison, and other Giottos to appal the vision with the Crucifixion. It will be preserved in the world's literature.

There will be other Alexander Popes to write the "Messiah," and other Dr. Youngs to celebrate His triumph, and other Cowpers to sing His love. It will be preserved in the world's grand and elaborate architecture, and Protestanism shall yet have its St. Mark's and its St. Peter's. It shall be preserved in the world's literature, for there will be other Paleys to write the "Evidences of Christianity." More than all, it will be embalmed in the hearts of all the good of earth and all the great ones of heaven. Shall the emancipated bondsman ever forget who set him free? Shall the blind man ever forget the Divine Physician who gave him sight? Shall the lost and wandering ever forget who brought them home?

Why, to make the world forget that name would be to burn up all the Bibles and burn down all the churches, and then in the spirit of universal arson go through the gate of heaven and put the torch to all the temples and mansions and palaces until in the awful conflagration all heaven went down and the people come out to look upon the charred ruins; but even then they would hear the name of Christ in the thunder of falling towers and in the crash of temple walls, and see it interwoven into the flying banners of flame, and the redeemed of heaven would say, "Let the temples and the palaces burn; let them burn; we have Jesus left." Blessed be His glorious name forever. "The name which is above every name."

My friends, have you made up your mind by what name you will accost Christ when you see Him in heaven? Now that is a practical question. For you will see Him, child of God, just as certainly as you sit there and I stand here. By what name have you made up your mind to call Christ when you first meet Him in heaven? Will you call Him "Anointed One," or "Messiah?" or will you take some one of the symbolic terms which you read in your Bible on earth—terms by which Christ was designated?

Some day perhaps you will be wandering among the gardens of God on high, the place abloom with eternal springtime, infinite luxury of lily and rose and amarath, and perhaps you will look up into the face of Christ and say, "My Lord, Thou art the Rose of Sharon and the Lily of the Valley." Some time there will be a new soul come into heaven to take its place in the firmament and shine as the stars forever and ever, and the luster of a useful life will shine forth tremulous and beautiful, and you will look up into the face of Christ and say, "My Lord, Thou art a brighter star, the Morning Star, the Star of Jacob, the Star of the Redeemer."

Some day you will be walking among the fountains that toss in the sunlight, falling in crash of pearl and amethyst into golden and crystalline urn, and wandering up the round banked river to the place where the water first tinkles in silver on the rock, and from chalices of love you will be drinking to honor and everlasting joy, and you will look up into the face of Christ and say, "My Lord, my Lord, Thou art the Fountain of Living Water." Some day you will be wandering among the lambs and sheep of heaven feeding by the rock, rejoicing in the care of Him who brought you out of the wilderness world into the sheepfold, and you will look up into His face and say, "My Lord, my Lord, Thou art the Shepherd of the Everlasting Hills."

But there is another name by which you can call Him. Perhaps that will be the name I have not mentioned yet. I imagine that heaven is all full. Every throne has its king. Every harp has its harper. All the wealth of the universe has come into heaven. There is nothing to be added. The song full. The ranks full. The mansions all full. Heaven full. The sun will set afire with its splendor the domes of the temple, and burnish the golden streets into a blaze, and be reflected back from the solid pearl of the twelve gates, and it will be noon in heaven. Noon on the river. Noon on the hills. Noon in the valleys. High noon. And then you will look up, gradually accustoming your vision to the sight, shading your eyes at the first lest they be extinguished with the insufferable splendor, until after awhile you can look upon the full irradiation, and you will cry out, "My Lord, my Lord, Thou art the Sun that Never Sets."

But at this point I am staggered with the thought that there may be persons in this house for whom this name has no charm, though it is so easy, though it is so beautiful, though it is so potent, though it is so enduring. Oh, come to-day and see whether there is anything in Christ! I challenge you to test with me this morning whether God is good, and whether Christ is precious, and whether the Holy Ghost is omnipotent.

Come, my brother, I challenge you. Come, and we will kneel at the altar of mercy. You kneel on the one side of the altar and I will kneel on the other side of the altar of mercy, and we will not get up from our knees until our sins are pardoned and we are able to ascribe all honor to the name—you pronouncing it and I pronouncing it—"the name which is above every name."

His worth if all the nations knew,
Sure the whole earth would love him too.

I pray God that He may move upon this assemblage now, that we may see Him walking through all these aisles, that the Holy Spirit may spread His wings over this auditory. Now is your time for heaven. Oh, my friends! meeting once, perhaps never again until the books are opened, what shall we say of this morning's service? Have I told you the whole truth? Have you listened to the whole truth? Now is your time for heaven. Come into the kingdom. If you never had an invitation before, I give it to you now.

I do not ask what your sin has been or what your wandering. That is not pertinent to the question. The only thing is whether you want Christ. Come in, the farthest off. Come, the nearest by. "Where sin abounded, grace shall much more abound." Is there in all this august assemblage a man who feels he is too wicked to come? You are mistaken. Come now. "Now is the accepted time; now is the day of salvation."

O ye who are young, come now! It is no gloomy religion that I preach. It will take no lustre from your eye. It will take no color from your cheek. It will take no spring from your step. I know what I am talking about. I have felt the consolation of this grace in my own heart. It is not a theory with me. I know in whom I believe, and He has been so good a friend to me, I have a right this morning to commend His friendship to all the people.

Oh, come into the kingdom! Do not say you are too bad. "Let the wicked forsake his way and the unrighteous man his thoughts." "Look unto Me, all ye ends of the earth." How is He going to do—drive you into the kingdom? He will not do it. If you get in at all it will be because you are drawn in by His love. What does He say? "Look unto Me, all ye ends of the earth." He was lifted up. What for? To drive? No! lifted up to draw. Oh, come now, come now into the kingdom of our Lord Jesus!

You have heard of that warrior of ancient times who went into battle against Christ. He hated Christ and he went into battle fighting Christ, but in the battle he got wounded, he was struck by the arrow and fell, and as he lay with his face up to the sun and the life blood was oozing away, he put his hand to his heart and took a handful of blood from the wound and held it up to the sun and cried out, "Oh, Jesus! Thou hast conquered."

And if to-day, my hearer, struck through by the arrow of God's gracious Spirit, you realize the truth of what I have been saying, you would surrender yourself to the Lord who bought you, you would say: "I will no longer battle against Christ's mercy. Lord Jesus, Thou hast conquered." Glorious name. I know not what you will do with it; but I will tell you one thing before I stop—I must tell it. I will tell you one thing here and now, that I take Him to be my Lord, my God, my pardon, my peace, my comfort, my salvation, my heaven. Blessed be His glorious name forever. "The name which is above every name."

ONE of the questions which are agitating Paris at present is whether a druggist is justified in declining to fill the prescription of a physician which he believes to have been made in ignorance of the dangerous character of the drug prescribed, or in which a mistake has been made as to the proper dose. The doctors hold that it is the druggist's duty to fill the prescription and permit the patient to be killed, secundum artem, leaving the responsibility with the prescribing physician. The druggists are in doubt.

THE idea of Yale authorities in admitting women to postgraduate courses only is probably founded upon a desire to let the young gentlemen who knocked down an actress with a hard snowball finish their course before ladies are invited to enter.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR MAY 8.

Lesson Text: "Delight in God's House," Psalm lxxxiv., 1-2—Golden Text: Psalm lxxxiv., 4—Commentary.

1. "How amiable are Thy tabernacles, O Lord of Hosts." See David's love for God's dwelling place, the tabernacle in which He was pleased to dwell among the children of Israel. The instruction to Moses was, "Let them make Me a sanctuary, that I may dwell among them" (Ex. xxx., 8, 22). Amiable is the same as beloved or well beloved, and is so translated in Deut. xxxiii., 12; Isa. v., 1. The title "Lord of Hosts" is first found in I Sam. i., 3, and is first heard from the lips of Hannah in the same chapter (verse 11) in a time of great distress. It is a name full of comfort to all who are helpless and alone. See it four times in the psalm.

2. "My soul longeth, yea, even fainteth, for the courts of the Lord; my heart and my flesh crieth out for the living God." It was not the house that he thought so much of, but the living God who there dwelt among His people Israel. The reason why he so earnestly desired this—one thing—was that he might behold the beauty of Jehovah (Ps. xxvii., 4). He had a holy appetite for God Himself.

3. "Yea, the sparrow hath found an house, and the swallow a nest for herself, where she may lay her young, even thine altars, O Lord of Hosts, my King and my God." There were two altars, one for sacrifice and one for incense, signifying Christ's work of atonement whereby we are saved, and His work of intercession whereby we are kept. He envies the birds, worthless and restless, who feed and live about the tabernacle. Or possibly he speaks of the neglect of these altars upon which the birds now make their nests, and his soul sighs because of such sin of Israel.

4. "Blessed are they that dwell in Thy house. They will be still praising Thee, Selah." So in Ps. lxv. 4, he speaks of the blessedness of dwelling in God's house and being satisfied with His goodness. Only those who are the redeemed of the Lord, and can truly say as in the previous verse, "My King and my God," know anything of such blessedness, and only such can truly praise God. Selah is found seventy-three times in the Psalms and three times in Hab. iii., and signifies a pause or rest and is suggestive of meditation. Am I among these blessed?

5. "Blessed is the man whose strength is in Thee, in whose heart are the high ways" (R. V.). Before we can have much joy in the Lord we must learn that He alone is our salvation and our strength and our song (Ex. xv., 2; Ps. cxviii., 14; Isa. xii., 2), and must learn to say, "My soul wait thou only upon God" (Ps. lxii., 1, 2, 5, 6, 7). Then shall we find in heart and life the highway of holiness or wholeness of God (Isa. xxxv., 8, 10).

6. "Passing through the valley of weeping they make it a place of springs; yea, the early rain covereth it with blessings" R. V.). The dreariest paths and dryest places on earth become places of springs and blessings by the very presence of those who can say to God "All my springs are in Thee" (Ps. lxxxvii., 7). They become indeed the life and light of the world because of the presence in them of Him who is the Life and the Light. They are as trees by the waters, they do not see when heat cometh, nor cease from yielding fruit (Jer. xvii., 8; Ps. i., 3.)

7. "They go from strength to strength every one of them in Zion appeareth before God." The people of Israel journeying to Jerusalem three times in the year to keep the various feasts, as God had appointed (Ex. xxiii., 14-17), and their joy on the way made glad the land (Deut. xvi., 11, 14, 15, 16). All true Christians journeying through this world to the New Jerusalem should bring joy and gladness as they journey, because they are children of God and know that they shall every one be at the marriage of the Lamb (John x., 27, 28; Phil. i., 6; Isa. xl., 31).

8. "O Lord God of Hosts, hear my prayer, give ear, O God of Jacob. Selah." If we cannot gather with the saints in their assemblies we can always pray; and God Himself will be our sanctuary even in the midst of our enemies (Ezek. xi., 16). Every name of God is full of significance. Jehovah is our Righteousness (Jer. xxiii., 6, Ps. xi., 7) Elohim is our Faithful Creator (I Pet. iv., 19). Lord God of Hosts reminds us of all the hosts of heaven who rejoice to do His bidding on behalf of His redeemed (Heb. i., 14). While God of Jacob is suggestive of the fullness of His mercy for all who come to Him, however crooked they may be. Pause and meditate on this.

9. "Behold, O God, our shield and look upon the face of Thine anointed." When Abram was tempted to be afraid of what might come to him from the kings from whose hands he had rescued Lot, Jehovah said to him, "I am thy shield" (Gen. xv., 1). He is a wall of fire around about all who trust in Him (Zech. ii., 5). See also verse 11 of our lesson and Ps. xxxiv., 7. Israel is His anointed (Ps. cv., 15), but Israel's Messiah is the true Anointed (Ps. ii., 2; I Sam. ii., 10, 35) for whose sake God grants deliverance to His people. He can only look upon us with approval for His sake.

10. "For a day in Thy courts is better than a thousand. I had rather be a doorkeeper in the house of my God than to dwell in the tents of wickedness." Some one has said that God's worst is better than the devil's best. What though we should have all that the world can give? it soon passes away, but he that doeth the will of God abideth forever (I John ii., 17). Better far, like Moses, to suffer affliction with the people of God than to enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season (Heb. xi., 25.)

11. "For the Lord God is a sun and shield. The Lord will give grace and glory. No good thing will He withhold from them that walk uprightly." He is our Sun, source of all light and life. Soon He shall arise as the Sun of Righteousness for all the world, and then shall the Righteous shine forth as the Sun (Mal. iv., 2; Math. xiii., 43). While we wait for that glory which He has given unto us (John xvii., 22) we know that He is with us full of grace and truth and will supply all our need (John i., 14; Math. xxviii., 20; Rom. viii., 32; Phil. iv., 19; Ps. xxxiv., 10).

12. "O Lord of Hosts, blessed is the man that trusteth in Thee." He is the source of all good, the sum of all happiness, the defense from all evil, who then can estimate the blessedness of such as abide in Him. As He is all Righteousness we can only enjoy Him as we walk uprightly; but walking with Him and staid on Him there is perfect peace and strength, continual freshness and fruitfulness, fullness of joy and pleasures forevermore (Isa. xxvi., 3, 4; Jer. xvii., 7, 8; Ps. xvi., 11). Therefore keep yourself in the love of God, abide in Him and thus anteda te the joys of the kingdom.—Lesson Helper.

THE dowry of a Turkish bride is about $1.70. No "real love matches" with gentlemen of the British aristocracy are made in Turkey.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

The guillotine does its work in fifty-seven seconds.

The conformation of the frog's breathing apparatus is such that when his mouth is open his nostrils will be closed.

A San Jose fruit grower says that ground squirrels can be smothered out by the use of gasoline, in the same manner in which bisulphide of carbon is used.

The Thomson-Houston Company is building an electric locomotive of 500 horse power, which will be capable of drawing ordinary trains at the rate of forty miles per hour.

Australia will send to the World's Fair, probably the biggist astronomical clock ever made. It will be thirty feet high and twenty-five feet square, and it is to be built of colonial cedar.

In South America there are giant grasshoppers with bodies five inches long and a wing-spread of ten inches. Owing to the fact that they are not very numerous, these formidable insects do not do much damage.

Recent investigation has shown that the amount of tannin, which is the noxious element in tea, is from three to five times as great in the Bengal and Ceylon leaf as in the Chinese. The attention of the medical profession in America is called to this fact.

To make good calcimine soak one pound of white glue over night, then dissolve it in boiling water; add twenty pounds of Paris white, diluted with water, until the mixture shall be of the consistency of thick milk; to this any tint may be given that is desired.

The largest stationary engine in the United States is in use at Friedensville, Penn., where it pumps water at the rate of 17,500 gallons a minute. Its cylinder is 110 inches in diameter and its piston rod is about a foot thick.

Tho total horse-power of all the locomotives constructed within the past thirty years was 50,000,000 of which the United States take the lead, with 7,750,000 with Great Britian, Germany, France and Austria, respectively second, third, fourth and fifth.

Near the Dutch town of Heerlen, systematic borings recently resulted in the discovery of coal at a depth of from 30 to 160 yards only. The coalbeds are now found to have a thickness of from three to five feet. It is concluded that these deposits form a continuation of those in the Wurm district.

Artificial incubation is extensively carried on in Egypt. In the spring months of each year the inhabitants of a village called Berme scatter themselves all over the country, and for a trifling remuneration hatch out all the chickens the people require. According to the government reports, 18,000,000 chicks are hatched out of over 26,000,000 eggs each season.

A field almost wholly undeveloped seems to be that covering the introduction of electric-heating devices in places where comparatively small amounts of heat are needed. Wherever fire cannot be conveniently handled or where a uniform source of heat that can be readily controlled is needed, such devices ought to find a ready sale. Their comparative economy would seem to be pretty well attested by the fact that they have already been adopted by many of the proprietors of the so-called "sweat shops" for use in connection with flat-irons for pressing clothing.

Midnight Philosophy.

Mrs. Squills—Quick! Quick! Wake up! I believe there are burglars down stairs. Go down and see.

Mr. Quills (sleepily)—Nonsense! Nothing but the cat.

Mrs. S.—Hark! There! I know there are burglars down stairs.

Mr. S. (Nervously)—Well—er—if you know they are there it's no use going down to find out.—[New York Weekly.

Worse for the Nephew.

Returned Traveller—Is that rich old bachelor uncle of yours dead yet?

Host (dejectedly)—Worse, a thousand times worse. He's married and got a baby.—[New York Weekly.

Saltillo.

John M. Hillard expects to start to the smoky city in a few days, to engage in house building.

Edward Welker is still in a very precarious condition. His many friends hope for a change for the better.

Dr. Philip E. Weaver has recovered his former health. Undoubtedly his case was almost if not altogether a miracle.

It is said that L. M. Greene & Son intend starting an old fashioned tannery near Saltillo for the purpose of tanning country hides. "Success Monroe."

Misses Aggie Curfman an Dorie Drake are spending a short time at their rural homes near Saltillo. The two ladies have been east during the winter.

A. F. Wagoner was a recent visitor to our town. He informed your correspondent that he expected to start to Delaware, Ohio on the 2d inst. to take a business course.

Isaac Jamison or the LaPalace Hotel has left for parts unknown. It has caused quite a sensation among the ladies of our town as Mr. J. was a real favorite among the weaker sex.

Our new school board will consist of three Republicans and three Democrats, two tanners, one farmer, one teamster, one blacksmith, one railroader and six Patriotic Sons of America. But this is not all, one Baptist, three Methodists two "nothingalians."

All the stores in town are full of goods.

M. Parsons and wife are visiting at Nossville.

Gardening and house cleaning is the order of the day.

John M. Uttley has been a recent visitor to Saltillo.

James Carmack and wife are visiting on Clear Ridge.

D. P. Shope moved his family to Three Springs last week.

Robt. Giffin has quite a number of scholars in his select school.

Rev. Ott preached a good sermon last night in the M. E. church.

Geo. Sleeman is under the weather from the effects of la grippe.

Kenzie L. Greene, of Three Springs, has taken up his abode at La Palace hotel.

Dr. Letterman has returned to Saltillo after a protrcated stay at Philadelphia.

Luden Greenland has received a pension of $8 per month and a check for $120.

A family by the name of Gladfelter will occupy the Rebecca Lear house soon.

Go to K. M. Henderson's for fine ribbons and flowers, Upper Saltillo on Main street.

It is said Newton Wagoner, of McKeesport, will move back to Saltillo at an early date.

R. W. Hudson has fenced in the P. O. S. of A., hall at this place with a neat paling fence.

The tannery is running again on full time after having reduced the working force somewhat.

J. Ross Hilderbrand and family attended the funeral of his father at Mt. Union last Saturday morning.

It is said Geo. A. Parks has made application for a patent on a contrivance for coupling cars. We wish him success and hope his model may be the means of making him rich.

Good Looks.

Good looks are more than skin deep, depending upon a healthy condition of all the vital organs. If the Liver be inactive, you have a Bilious Look, if your stomach be disordered you have a Dyspeptic Look and if your kidneys be affected you have a pinched look. Secure good health and you will have good looks. Electric Bitters is the great alterative and tonic acts directly on these vital organs. Cures Pimples, Blotches, Boils, and gives a good complexion. Sold by B. O'Connor & Sons at 50c. per bottle.

The Pressense Family.

The article on Mme. de Gasparin in the current number of The Queen newspaper is written by the eldest daughter of Edmund de Pressense, the eminent French pasteur, historian and senator, who died a few months ago of cancer in the throat. His wife is a most successful writer, especially of children's books. The Pressenses are all more or less remarkable. Francis is a brilliant leader writer on The Temps and author of a work on the Parnellite movement, praised by Mr. Gladstone. The eldest daughter married a learned Pasteurite, M. Bemus, and has seven children. She has inherited a great deal of her illustrious father's energy, for besides the care of her large household, she gives lectures on history and literature and contributes to many periodicals.—London Star.

Reckoning by Her Time.

"Hold the baby, please; I'll be back in just a minute," said she. Ten, twenty, thirty minutes passed. Baby awoke and yelled as if seven ghosts were after it. Taking the child, he went to find his wife.

"She isn't here," said the neighbor. "She has gone to the dressmaker's. But she left her parasol here and said she'd call for it in just a minute. Have a chair."

"Thanks." Baby screaming, head thrown back, face red, eyes shut, back stiff, kicked off one little red shoe and made its mouth and hands go. Half an hour, no wife. He carried the baby to the dressmaker's, where he was told:

"Your wife isn't here. She has gone to the milliner's. But she left a dress pattern here and said she'd call for it in just a minute. Be seated."

"Thanks."

He trotted the screaming child on his knee, laid it on its back, rolled it over on its stomach, tossed it in the air, stuffed a handkerchief in its mouth and hummed "We Won't Go Home Till Morning." He asked for a rattle box, but the dressmaker got mad and said she wasn't married. Half hour, no wife. He took the child to the milliner, who said:

"Your wife isn't here. She has just left for home. Oh, what a cute little mouth; that child has been crying!"

"Hain't it!" He started for home and met his wife on the street. Tossing the child into her arms he strutted away, muttering:

"I'll be back in just a minute."

"Chicago or New York time, dear?"

"Your time!" he thundered.

That was two years ago and she hasn't seen him since.—Chicago Herald.

Lord Castlereagh's Ghost.

In one of the standard British biographical works may be found the story of Lord Castlereagh and the ghost. It seems that when quite a young man Castlereagh commanded a militia regiment in Ireland. One night he was stationed in a large, desolate country house. The bed upon which my lord reposed was at the end of a long, dilapidated room, while at the other extremity a great fire of wood and turf had been prepared within a huge, gaping, old fashioned fireplace. Waking in the middle of the night, Castlereagh lay watching from his pillow the gradual darkening of the embers on the hearth, when suddenly they blazed up and a naked child stepped from among them upon the floor.

The figure advanced slowly toward the drowsy but thoroughly puzzled general, seeming to grow with surprising rapidity at every step, until, coming within two or three paces of his bed, it had assumed the proportions and appearance of a ghastly giant, pale as death, with bleeding wounds across the brow, eyes seeming to glow with rage and despair. Lord Castlereagh said that he leaped from the bed and confronted the figure in an attitude of defiance, whereupon it retreated before him, diminishing in size as it withdrew, in the same manner that it had previously shot up and expanded.

He followed it, pace by pace, until the original childlike form disappeared among the embers. This story Lord Castlereagh told and declared to be true in every particular at a party in Paris in 1815 when Scott was among the hearers. —St. Louis Republic.

The Sweetest Visits.

There is a pleasure in little, "scrappy," unexpected visitings with friends, which is often wanting from the planned and rounded comings when the "fire is bright and the cake basket ready in the closet." We are never conscious of a warmer, more living nearness to a friend than after we have unexpectedly chanced upon him in the street and had a few minutes of that flavorsome chat which glances at so much and grasps so little, or after he has dropped in, for an unanticipated half hour, at a time when we had no reason to look for him.

Why is it that the longer, more ordered hours of meeting leave, on the the whole, an impression less vivid and less warm? Perhaps because we have lived the visit once, in anticipation, and the reality has some faint fatal suspicion of staleness? Certain it is, the scrappy hours are sweetest.—Boston Commonwealth.

Did Not Know What Was Going On.

There is a fact about the French revolution more wonderful in its way than any which can be discovered in old newspapers. It is the fact, gathered from private letters of the period, that in those stirring times, when all the world was ringing with the events in Paris, there were actually people in that city living in absolute ignorance of the horrors around them. There was no Reign of Terror for them. They lived veritable recluses in their quiet suburban houses, hearing nothing, reading nothing of the turmoil which startled and terrified the nations. One wonders much what manner of people these oysterlike folks might be. Nothing sounds more incredible today. Yet there are many things in history not half so well authenticated, though history is curiously silent on so strange a circumstance.—London News.

Cloth and Paper Made from One Tree.

The paper tree of the South seas is a species of the mulberry. Its inner bark is so delicate that a soft and pleasant feeling cloth is made from it, which the natives use in making their "best suits." It is also used in the manufacture of a very fine grade of paper.—Philadelphia Times.

BalmY -:- SprinG

is here according to the Almanac but it has been making considerable bluster about its advent and it isn't safe to place too much reliance in the weather yet. Nevertheless, we are preparing for warmer days. We have just received a big stack of

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and other spring goods. You will find the latest styles in our stock.

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we keep the finest assortment of Dress Goods in town and this season will find us still in the lead.

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after Nov. 15th, 1891, trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standadr time) as follows:

GOING WEST.

For Huntingdon, every day, 5.53, 11.48, a. m., and 7.18 p. m.

For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.53, 11.48 a. m., and 7.18 p. m.

Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 1.15 (Columbian Ex.), 2.20, 4.10, 8.05 a. m., 1.55, 3.45, 6.20 (limited), 8 .10 and 11.45 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations, 8.35 a. m., and 7.00 p. m., week days.

Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.20 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.25 p. m., week days.

Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch and the P. and E. R. R., 8.10 a. m., 3.10 and 7.15 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

GOING EAST.

Leave Mapleton for Lewistown Junc.. 8.51 11.53, a. m., 3.38 and 7.43, p. m., every day.

For Mifflin, 8.51 11.53 a. m., 3.38 and 7.15, p. m., every day.

For Harisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimorer and Washington, 8.51, 11.53 a. m. 3.38, 7.43 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.45 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 5:50 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6:20; Birmingham, 6.25, Spruce Creek, 6:35; Petersburg, 6:47; Huntingdon, 7:00; Mapleton, 7:15; Mount Union, 7:21; Harrisburg, 10:15 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 11:40 a. m., Mount Union 6:10 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:30; Altoona, 7:50 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:55 p. m.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 8:00 a. m., daily, Altoona, 11:50 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:48 p. m., Mount Union, 1:08; Harrisburg, 3:20, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8 10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

For further information consult Time Table or address Thomas E. Watt, . A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

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EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, July 29, 1891.

NORTH. Mail, No. 5.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 3.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 1.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 4.	SOUTH. Mixed, No. 6
p. m.	a. m	am.		a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
12 50	9 15	6 00	Robertsdale	8 09	11 56	2 40
1 03	9 26	6 13	Cook's	7 57	11 43	2 29
1 17	9 39	6 27	Cole's	7 43	11 29	2 16
1 46	10 09	6 57	Saltillo	7 13	10 54	1 36
1 54	10 16	7 05	Three Springs	6 55	10 45	1 29
2 07	10 29	7 20	*Beersville	6 42	10 19	1 16
		7 35 am.	Rockhill	6 30a 6 56p		
2 22	10 42	7 56			9 56	12 56
2 47	10 58	7 55	Shirley	6 40	9 38	12 40
2 56	11 06	8 05	*Augh. Mills	6 31	9 30	12 33
3 15	11 20	8 25	Mount Union	6 20	9 15	12 20

Mixed, No. 7, leaves Robertsdale at 4.00, P. M., Cook's, 4.12, Cole's, 4.25, Saltillo, 4.50, Three Springs, 4.58, Beersville, 5.11, Rockhill, 5.24, Shirley, 5.40, Aughwick, 5.47; arrive Mt. Union, 6.00, P. M.

Mail, No. 8, leaves Mt. Union, 4.00, P. M., Aughwick, 4.15, Shirley, 4.23, Rockhill, 4.42, Beersville, 5.01, Three Springs, 5.23, Saltillo, 5.33, Cole's, 6.08, Cook's, 6.22; arrive Robertsdale, 6.35, P. M.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 12	WEST. No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST No. 9	EAST No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 36	9 35	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 50
6 29	9 28	*Blacklog	6 37	4 57
6 21	9 20	*Cedar Rock	5 45	5 05
6 17	9 16	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 15
6 11	9 10	*Shade Gap	6 55	5 07
5 59	8 53	Stair	7 07	5 27
5 50	8 44	A Goshorn L	7 16	5 36

* Flag stations.

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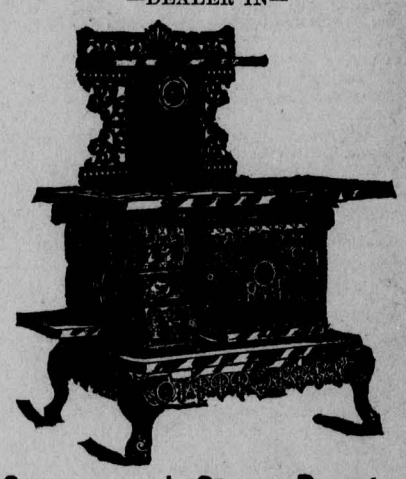

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